

THE ATHENÆUM

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LITERATURE

Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America. Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir C. P. Lucas.—Vol. I. *Introductory*. Vol. II. *The Report*. Vol. III. *Appendixes*. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE sources of Colonial history are well worth setting forth, and none is more so than Lord Durham's famous Report on Canada. In substance the document has been embodied in a good many works, notably in Kingsford's able history of the Dominion. But its text has hitherto lacked the requisite commentary on local conditions and customs. The Clarendon Press, therefore, is to be congratulated on its enterprise, and it has been particularly fortunate in its editor, who has studied Colonial administration both from within and from without. We confess, indeed, to feeling that Sir Charles Lucas is sometimes too "official" and cold. Nothing could be better than his exposition of the measures by which the Lieutenant-Governors, hard-headed soldiers for the most part, met grievances as they emerged, and of the causes of the rebellion, or rather rebellions, for the movements in Upper and Lower Canada were distinct. He contents himself, however, with a brief summary of Durham's public career, and, though he writes with much point about the feebleness of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, he hardly lays enough stress on Durham's own peculiarities of character. Yet a study of the man is indispensable to a thorough comprehension of his mission. Few statesmen have been more cruelly criticized than Lord Durham, and we cannot but perceive

that his haughty secretiveness was largely to blame. His proceedings were all capable of explanation, but, through a false sense of pride, he left the Government without information to meet the merciless onslaughts of Brougham. That malignant person even disposed of the Report in a familiar sneer as owing its "matter to a felon," Gibbon Wakefield, and its "style to a coxcomb," Charles Buller. As Sir Charles aptly remarks, to suppose that Lord Durham, of all men in the world, allowed somebody else to dictate what he was to recommend is ridiculous. His own pen may have written much or little of the Report, but in form and substance it is his, and his alone.

Durham did not make a wholly new discovery when he recommended self-government and the reunion of the two provinces as cures for the ills of Canada. Both remedies had been discussed, and a reunion Bill had actually been introduced into the House of Commons. In Sir Charles Lucas's words, Durham's merit consisted

"in the force and clearness with which he pointed out existing evils, and the remedies which must be applied; the statesmanship with which, not content with generalities, he prescribed definite and immediate action; and the courage and insight, amounting to genius, with which he gave to the world the doctrine of responsible government, not as a prelude to the creation of separate peoples, but as the cornerstone upon which a single and undivided British Empire should be reared to abiding strength."

In some respects, Durham misapprehended the problems which lay before him. Though he was not slow to perceive the advantages of railways, his view only ranged over the Upper and Lower Provinces, and he failed to anticipate the development of the West. In his advocacy of self-government he leaned too heavily on the analogy of the United States, without perceiving that in many points it did not apply. But his chief mistake lay in his belief that the French Canadians could be merged, language and all, into an English nationality. It was well that his advice was disregarded, since it would have ended in the creation of another Poland. On another matter, too, the recommendations of his Report were set aside, namely, his advocacy of Wakefield's plan by which an Imperial authority was to retain control over the public lands and devote the proceeds of their sale to emigration. Here again the Report needed reservations. As Sir Charles says, "new countries and the English race do not lend themselves to cut-and-dried systems," and, whatever scope there may have been for them in Australia, dense and uniform settlement was not even a remote possibility in British North America. Still Durham laid down the principles of Colonial self-government for all time, and, if the restrictions advocated by him have not been maintained, it is only fair to assume, with Sir Charles, that, if he were alive to-day, his mind would have moved with

the times. It was in no narrow spirit that he wrote:—

"If in the hidden decrees of that wisdom by which this world is ruled, it is written that these countries are not for ever to remain portions of the Empire, we owe it to our honour to take good care that, when they separate from us, they should not be the only countries on the American continent in which the Anglo-Saxon race shall be found unfit to govern itself."

We need say nothing of the Report and its Appendixes, except that they have been most ably and conscientiously edited. Charles Buller's unpublished sketch of the Durham mission, which is also included in vol. iii., deserves, however, to be noticed on its own account. It is a passionate vindication of his chief, written in 1840, shortly after the grave had closed upon him. Buller admits that Durham made mistakes, and that the appointment of Turton, an old friend, but a man of damaged character, was unfortunate. But he dilates with generous admiration on the skill with which the Governor-General converted our relations with the United States from unfriendliness to cordiality, and on the energy with which he threw himself into the redress of local grievances—such as the want of an efficient police in Quebec and Montreal, and the absence of a properly constituted Court of Appeal. This evidence is the more valuable because Durham's practical abilities have never received sufficient recognition. We hear a good deal about the Ordinance dealing with the rebel prisoners, and Buller's explanation comes to this: that, confronted by the alternatives of capital convictions secured by packed juries and an *ex post facto* law, Durham chose the second and more humane course. The error lay, as Buller candidly admits, in not giving an ample and detailed statement to the Home Government of the grounds on which he had acted. When the Ordinance was disallowed, Buller hoped that Durham would remain at his post, but perceived that his health was such that his life would be the sacrifice. He touches on Durham's dignified conduct after his return home, and makes this glowing prophecy:—

"From after times he will receive a yet larger meed of justice. For, as coming events in their appointed course shall prove the sagacity with which he foresaw them—as the public mind, gradually opening to new and sound views, shall be prepared to read the right lesson in the occurrences which it may witness—so will shine forth with daily increasing brightness the character of that statesman, who alone in his day rightly appreciated the worth of our colonial empire, and saw on what deep and sure foundations of freedom its prosperity might be reared. With us, then, that sorrow for his loss, which no time can efface, need be mingled with no vain and injurious regrets for the results of his labours, which will long survive in the bettered lot and grateful recollections of our colonies, with none for a fame which, instead of being laid in his untimely grave, will date from the hour of his death the commencement of a long and vigorous existence."

Buller's prophecy is already fulfilled.

ENGLISH LITERATURE: TWO HISTORIES.

No man of ripe years and wisdom is likely to write, except as a task, a history of English literature of 664 pages which ranges from Beowulf to Swinburne. Mr. Lang's taste, and the fact that he had never become an automaton, must have made the difficulty terrible, but for his habits of industry. The task is not one man's work in the twentieth century. Mr. Lang, however, did undertake it, and carry it through.

"Selection," he says, "has been necessary, and in the fields of philosophy and theology but a few names appear"; he says, too, that he would willingly have omitted many lesser writers. In fact, he omits few except Gilbert White and some other naturalists who have a claim, and this in spite of his object of arousing "a living interest, if it may be, in the books of the past." To do this he had need of all his gaiety and adroitness to aid his learning. He preserved them to admiration. He may be seen enjoying himself in many different moods in almost every chapter, as in those on Malory and Burns. He is glad to be a fly-fisher as well as a writer when he reaches Robert Burton; to be able to say:—

"James Dubravius, an author dear to Walton, once met a Moravian nobleman in waders, 'booted up to the groins,' but this unworthy Earl was not angling, he was netting; or, as he describes his pitiful pastime, 'hunting carps.' In England, says Burton, many gentlemen wade 'up to the arm holes,' but not after salmon, not in Frank's 'glittering and resolute streams of Tweed' with salmon rod in hand. They are 'hunting carps,' a fish that loves mud, a kind of ground-game."

Nor does he spare to call Izaak Walton "a mere fisher with bait." Thus the book is a monument of his courage, skill, keen wit, and personality. But it was impossible that these qualities should always be happily combined. Mr. Lang had to compromise, with the result that his book is something like the ordinary epitome worked over by a brilliant writer.

Writers are treated in chronological order one by one, often without relation to one another, though with some references to contemporary history. Many excellent things appear—character-sketches, illuminating analogies from the Greeks or the Australian aborigines, lively images, deft quotations, or frolicsome interruptions, as in the comment on "an accident as unexpected as dangerous" in 'The Faery Queen':—

"We cannot but be reminded of the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' and when Spenser makes Sir Calidore kill the tiger and cut off its

head with a shepherd's crook, he is plainly overcome by 'drowsiness.'"

The discreet tone here and there suggests that the book is for schools and colleges, but Mr. Lang does not go far enough to give necessary explanations for that class of reader. Often he seems not to be writing exactly for the young or for his peers, but rather to be abridging with an implied hope that abridgment is useful. Then out he will come with a personal opinion too isolated to be of much use, as when he says that Aldhelm's style was "as absurdly bombastic as that of many of the ancient Irish romances."

The book is lacking in proportion. The same amount of space should not have been allotted to Shelley, Longfellow, Poe, and Stevenson, half as much to Herrick, twice as much to Tennyson. In the pages on Shelley Mr. Lang is unjust through his prejudices, laying stress on the poet's "ideas of free love"; speaking of Hogg's attempt "to put these ideas into practice" with Mrs. Shelley; and of Claire Clairmont's carrying them out "with the aid of the reluctant Byron," and referring to Shelley's "ideal friends or mistresses." Here the prejudices find ample and free expression, especially when room is found in the same three pages for quoting from Medwin, "a man who was much in his company," the opinion that "madness hung over Shelley like the Sword of Damocles." Not prejudice, but haste, probably caused the disproportion in the treatment of Coleridge. Everything chosen is significant, but virtually nothing is said of the poems, except that "the vision, supernaturally clear, the music, the glow, the strange beauty" are present in them.

We fancy that in this latest work Mr. Lang was "perplexed in the extreme." He had to do justice, in his own eyes and the world's, to his knowledge, taste, and power with the pen, and the pen had the worst of the work. It had to skip about with its gay and not always illuminating brightness, whether its master was friendly or indifferent. Circumstances often made him temporarily indifferent to what he had once loved, and the pen had to conceal it. The performance is wonderful, not so useful as wonderful; but, to any one who knows modern literature and Mr. Lang's work it may seem somewhat depressing. It is not perfunctory; it is a cavalry charge fifteen centuries long. There are slips, and there are omissions due to the heavy burden and lack of sympathy. But few men could have done it at all single-handed. No other lightly-built man would have carried it through, or have deemed it possible to do so with such cleanliness of workmanship.

Mr. Kennedy might almost be an American journalist writing literary history after hurriedly making acquaintance with some picturesque aspects of his subject, or have some philosophic bee in his bonnet that forces him, scantily equipped,

into the ambitious field of criticism. He does not appear even to have suspected that a "movement" in literature is rarely as simple as it looks, but is always the product of a great variety of conflicting tendencies. He imagines, apparently, that by the aid of a philosophic hatred borrowed from Nietzsche, a faculty for making sweeping generalizations, and a restricted point of view, he can cut a royal road through an intricate literary territory. In place of a preliminary sketch of the main tide of Victorian literary genius that had slackened and was running out on the ebb in the eighties, we are presented with a diatribe against romanticists in general, and a series of dogmatic assertions which ignore the body of acts that tell against the author's Nietzschean brief, while we look in vain in this "dynamic history" for any mention of the chief romantic talent of the period under review—R. L. Stevenson!

How singularly unhappy are the author's airy generalizations is shown when we apply them to the majority of our great writers, whether it be our poets from Shakespeare to Keats and Swinburne, or our novelists from Richardson to Scott and Mr. Hardy. The "classic" ideal has but slightly affected the work of our geniuses, innovators and individualists to a man. Mr. Kennedy's statement that "Pater influenced more than any one else the literary movement of the eighties" is equally wide of the mark when we consider that Pater was a detached and isolated figure in the general æsthetic movement that produced, not only Swinburne and Morris, but also Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites. However, we are informed sternly that

"the writer who may be said to have initiated the revived romantic movement of the quarter century beginning about 1880 was Walter Pater, and Pater begat Oscar Wilde, and Oscar Wilde begat the 'Yellow Book School,' and the 'Yellow Book School' begat Aubrey Beardsley."

At this stage our author grows uneasily conscious that his theory does not account for the existence of other literary quarry which shows suspiciously unromantic markings, viz., George Gissing, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. H. G. Wells, and he starts off in chase of these noble fauna. To do Mr. Kennedy justice, he is much more in his element in discussing the pamphleteering genius and sociological value of these eminent Fabians, and his account of Gissing's relations to the English democracy and the lower middle class is marked by shrewdness, though by no originality. Less pleasing are the pages of personal gossip that are often fobbed off upon us in place of a critical analysis.

Nine sketchy chapters, which not only pass over much of the serious literature of the period—history, philosophy, biography—but also contain no examination of half of the major talents in *belles-lettres*, hardly deserve the comprehensive title of the book.

History of English Literature from 'Beowulf' to Swinburne. By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

English Literature, 1880-1905. By J. M. Kennedy. (Stephen Swift & Co.)

Henry Demarest Lloyd, 1847-1903: a Biography. By Caro Lloyd. With an Introduction by Charles Edward Russell. 2 vols. (Putnam's Sons.)

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD was one of the small number of Americans who, without ever holding any official position, have exercised a deep and widespread influence on their fellow-citizens, and was, perhaps, the only one of them whose death was officially mentioned in a foreign legislature. His chief claim on the remembrance of his countrymen is that he was the first to investigate and demonstrate to them the methods by which the Standard Oil Company had created its monopoly, and was grasping at the economic sovereignty of the United States; while his biography has for us the interest of revealing the personality of a typical and cultured American with an extensive knowledge of men and things. Many people in England hardly realize the difference between the mental attitude of Americans and themselves. The first Americans left their homes and country because of their discontent with established conditions—social, religious, or economic, and the American citizen still looks upon himself as one who, freer than any other, whatever his nationality, has won his freedom by revolt, and preserves it by mental independence. We have been much interested in tracing the influence of this attitude at work in the subject of this biography.

Mr. Lloyd had persecution and protest in his blood. On his father's side his ancestors had fought in the War of Independence, and regicide blood flowed in his veins; his mother came of a Huguenot family which had been driven in turn from Picardy and the Palatinate to seek shelter in New York. From his earliest manhood—when he took a part in the overthrow of Tammany in 1871—till the day of his death he was continually at war with abuses of power. He was an idealist, striving with all his might to transmute his ideals into action, appealing to his fellow-countrymen first as a journalist, and later as an independent writer and speaker. He was one of the earliest of publicists to recognize the gigantic possibilities of the new method of combination in the organization of industry, and to realize that it would fall into the hands of a few unless a system was developed to utilize it for the common good of the whole community by some form of industrial co-operation. In this way he became a leading champion of the Labour Movement, and the most dangerous, because best-informed, opponent of the Trusts. As the problems he undertook to solve were worldwide, he set himself the task of investigating them wherever an attempt was being made at their solution; and some of the books containing the results of his travels are standard works on their subjects, such as 'A Country without Strikes' (New Zealand), 'Newest England,' 'Labour Co-partnership,' and 'A Sovereign People'

(Switzerland). His best-known book, 'Wealth against Commonwealth' (1894), was a complete and unanswered exposure of the methods of the Standard Oil Company. His first attack on the Trusts was made when in March, 1881, he published in *The Atlantic Monthly* an article on 'The Story of a Great Monopoly,' in which he showed how by control of the railways all competitors were squeezed out of the oil trade—an article followed by successive attacks on Jay Gould, the Wheat Exchanges, and other Trusts, since reprinted in 'Lords of Industry' (1910). 'Wealth against Commonwealth' is a collection of facts and statistics arranged with great skill and literary art, and picturesquely, yet soberly put, the author restricting his comment to the head-lines. A list of over four hundred Trusts was given, but hardly a single name was mentioned in the book, though the foot-notes supplied the means of complete verification. The work made an enormous sensation, and it is said that Stevenson began a novel based on it, while the few attempts to answer it only enforced the cogency of its arguments. The movement thus begun continued to gather weight, and in 1911 the Federal Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company.

Different views as to the wisdom and usefulness of Mr. Lloyd's life-work may be entertained, but, setting these on one side, no one can have doubts of his integrity, ability, and singular charm of personality. His sister has in these two volumes given us the picture of an American of the best kind, filled with patriotic ardour for the welfare of his native country, and her book is effective in its engaging simplicity. It can be cordially recommended to all who are interested in the large social problems connected with the organization of industry at home and abroad.

Papalism: a Treatise on the Claims of the Papacy as set forth in the Encyclical 'Satis Cognitum.' By Edward Denny. (Rivingtons.)

THE seventeenth century was, for England, the great age of controversial divinity. Writers who have maintained the position of Anglicanism against Rome or Dissent have hardly yet gone beyond the principles, or even the arguments, of the Caroline divines. Andrewes and Laud, Montague and Cosin, said pretty much all that there was to be said in their day. Is there much new to say since? We naturally ask the question when we have before us a polemical volume of more than 750 pages on the old subject. The answer is probably this. The Roman position has somewhat shifted during the last century. The declaration of Papal Infallibility has had a great influence on the arguments of Romanists. It is no longer possible for English Roman Catholics, as it was in 1796, to repudiate the

doctrine, or to describe it—if we are not much mistaken, an Irish catechism did much later—as a Protestant slander. No longer is the argument that Catholicism must be Roman Catholicism, but, rather, that Catholicism must mean the Pope. This new attitude, developed in popular Roman Catholic literature day by day, is partly exemplified in, partly consequent on, the Encyclical 'Satis Cognitum' of Leo XIII. It is to this—the attitude and the Encyclical—that the author now presents a very full and learned counterblast.

Mr. Denny, that is, deals not with the preliminaries to a possible agreement of Christendom, with questions of "orders and unity," but with the root-question, which lies as plainly behind all the skirmishes over debatable ground as it did when Pope Pius V. excommunicated Queen Elizabeth. However you decide other matters—the doctrine of the Eucharist, orders, episcopacy—there still remains behind

"the grave question of the Papacy... that had been the cause of the final separation of East and West in the eleventh century, and of the breach between England and Rome in the sixteenth."

The key-note of the 'Satis Cognitum' was, plainly, absolute submission to the Papacy, unconditional acceptance of the theory of Papalism. So far as can be seen at present, there is no possibility of explaining this away, and there is no thought of basing it on any theory of development which might admit of a possible transience in the claim. Papalism, as Leo XIII. set it forth, was declared to be "the venerable and constant belief of every age." What St. Peter was Pius X. is, and vice versa, and every Pope between them has had the same rights and the same powers.

It is this claim which Mr. Denny has sought to submit to the evidence of Scripture, the Fathers, the Councils, and the history of the Church. His conclusion, in brief, is this:—

"that the monarchical position claimed in the 'Satis Cognitum' for the Bishops of Rome *jure divino* is in absolute contradiction to the testimony of the Holy Scriptures, the witness of the Fathers and Councils, and the evidence afforded by the history of the First Age of the Church, and consequently cannot be part of the institution of Christ."

It will be natural to compare Mr. Denny's book with Father Puller's still more exhaustive and thorough discussion of early evidence in 'The Roman See and the Primitive Church.' All we need say is that the lines of the two authors are parallel, the volumes companions rather than rivals. Mr. Denny examines carefully the early explanations of the great Petrine text of "the rock" and the "gift of the keys," and St. Luke xxii. 32. He argues very strongly, without deciding, against the authenticity of the Sardican canons. He denies that St. Peter was ever "diocesan bishop of Rome," and strongly asserts the co-foundation of the Church there by St. Paul.

These and many more points, such as the position of St. Chrysostom, the claims of Leo the Great, the edict of Valentinian III., the pseudo-Isidorian decretals, the Œcumenical Councils, the Council of Florence, the testimony of Irenæus, Cyprian, Jerome, Augustine, are familiar enough. At least as significant, and developed by Mr. Denny with more novelty, is the general position of the Eastern Church throughout the ages. This, indeed, is the rock on which—as the English controversialists of the seventeenth century plainly saw—"Papalism" must split, if it split at all. Historical criticism fully justifies the view that the Eastern theologians as a whole were entirely ignorant of "the Papal monarchy": the one Eastern who was cited in the 'Satis Cognitum' proves to be entirely valueless to the Roman point of view.

From this Mr. Denny passes to another and distinct subject, the powers of the Episcopate and the modern Roman theory of them as limited and dependent, while the power of the Pope is independent and universal. It is not difficult to show that this view was unknown to the early Church, and has never been accepted by the East. And the conclusion is, that those who accept the Catholic theory of the Church cannot accept the Roman theory of the Papal supremacy.

A large number of appended notes add greatly to the value of Mr. Denny's book. In them he discusses in detail particular questions which have been raised in the book itself—the meaning of certain passages, the authenticity of certain texts, and the like. We may mention as particularly trenchant and effective the note on St. Augustine's statement, "Securus judicat orbis terrarum." This clearly meant East as well as West, and the East has always given its judgment against Papalism. There is another interesting note on the Pallium.

Mr. Denny's book is a very important addition to the literature of the Anglo-Roman controversy. It is temperately and carefully written, and of the genuineness of its scholarship there can be no doubt.

THE GAME OF GOLF.

GOLF-PLAYERS of an earlier generation must view with surprise the extraordinary progress of the game, and not, perhaps, altogether with delight the fuss that is made about it in the press—the incessant championships and competitions, the "records" which in earlier days were not considered worth mentioning, and the loosely written gossip which often serves the purposes of commerce or personal advertisement. The game, however, from the mere facts that it is played all the year round; that it offers a convenient

means of exercise to people of all ages; and that it makes at once useful and lucrative many a piece of undeveloped land "with blossom'd furze unprofitably gay," was bound to advance in popularity. Further, it admits of more neat handicapping than any other sport. The player whose expertness seems to argue a neglected education in other ways, has his powers reduced, while the great legislator or barrister who is a very ordinary man on the links can be raised to the point of winning.

Πολλοὶ τοὶ νερθεκοφῆροι, βάκχοι δὲ τοὶ παῖροι.

Many waggle the club who never reach the green with it, and could doubtless say with Tennyson:—

I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood,
Its lips in the field above are dabbled with blood-
red heath.

But at the same time the advent of rubber-cored balls, longer in flight and much easier to hit than the old ones, as well as the number of professionals ready to give advice, has enormously increased the select body of first-rate players. Whether books alone can make such eminence may well be questioned; but they are certainly endless, ranging from the subtleties of the intentional mis-hit to the simple rules which tease the aged beginner.

The volume before us is one of the most sumptuous records that have lately been devoted to sport, fitted for the elaborate table of a luxurious country-house. It recalls, in fact, the more dignified age when subscribers made books, and consideration for that mysterious and all-compelling body the "reading public" did not reduce the superfluities which are so necessary to the book-lover—good print and paper, and a comely page. It is offered for sale, we gather, at six guineas.

The text is divided into thirteen sections by various authors. Mr. Garden Smith leads off, and combats with considerable success the general view that golf came to Scotland as a variety of *het kolven*, the golf-like game of the Dutch. The clubs in each case are similar, but Scotland alone has holes for the ball, and not a single golfing term is common to Scotland and Holland. The evidence is not decisive as a whole, the argument *a silentio* in the absence of early records being particularly unsafe, and some of Mr. Smith's points not convincing; but he has at least made out a case worth consideration. He dwells with proper gusto on the rigours of the Scotch game, and the stern delights of the stymie. We quite agree that the softening of obstacles and elaborate cutting and rolling of turf, as if for a croquet lawn, are characteristic of the "pampered Southron," recalling that prosperous tradesman of our acquaintance who, starting on the new links of his native town, shouted (*horribile dictu*), "Now then, scout, throw it back till I get a long 'un."

Early details of some Scotch clubs make excellent reading in Mr. Smith's

hands, and we wish there was more from his pen—say a chapter on the literary allusions of golf. A "bunker," for instance, figures charmingly in 'Red-gauntlet'; Darsie Latimer writes to his Scotch friend of "sandy knolls, covered with short herbage, which you call Links, and we English, Downs"; and, when that crazy litigant Peter Peebles is to be lured from the Court, "I'll get him off on the instant like a gofff ba'," says the anxious parent of the advocate pleading his case. Golf at the end of the eighteenth century must have been a strenuous and difficult affair; but how much character and originality went to the playing of it! The typical modern captain whose face is preserved in a clubhouse could seldom, one thinks, have engaged or deserved the attention of Raeburn.

Mr. Hilton, the other editor, deals with 'Golf: Theoretical and Practical,' and 'The Game in America.' The first article considers lucidly the many points which excite the enthusiasm of the expert, though it dwells somewhat excessively on the writer's own way of doing things. We do not for a moment deny his eminence, but the exposition of it would come more graciously from another hand, just as he sings the praise of Mr. John Ball. Perhaps we are old-fashioned, but self-exposition approaching self-praise does not commend itself to us. It reminds us of the pious Æneas, who was after all a disagreeable prig, even happily—from Dido's point of view—separated from Dido.

Mr. John L. Low, a player whose keenness is something terrific to watch, has a prose rapture on ideal conditions of golf—or should we call it verse of the Whitman variety?—and an admirable section on 'Golf and the Man,' in which he goes some way deeper than the ordinary personal talk. He hints that the exhibition match is on the wane, a verdict we receive with pleasure, for the crowd is generally a nuisance. He has, too, some very sensible remarks on such features of the game as old and new rules, grumbling, and professionals.

Apart from a section on the treatment of 'Golf Greens on Sand and in Dry Climates,' of which we got some idea last summer, the rest of the volume is occupied with 'Some Reflections and Observations' of a mildly humorous character, and a good deal about notable links and golfers—subjects of which the public never seems to tire. The best of the contributors in this way is Mr. A. C. M. Croome, who neatly summarizes the effects of golf on Oxford. The professor on the links is admittedly deficient, if his explanations are admirable; but the advent of the game has brought about an increase alike of early rising and of terseness in lecturers. These learned men, indeed, appear to spend on the links some of the meditation that used to be devoted to the Absolute. Mr. Bernard Darwin might have taken more trouble with the corresponding Cambridge section. He makes a mistake about a player equally expert

The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf. Edited by Harold H. Hilton and Garden G. Smith. (London and Counties Press Association.)

with the mashie and the pen, and seems to think that modern history is the best worth recording. The idea that to be popular you must be casual is not one that deserves encouragement.

It is pleasant to add that the volume as a whole is free from the distressing verbiage which many a sporting writer takes for thought. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and we note the existence of a good index and a bibliography. The text ends gracefully with an ode by Andrew Lang, light and neat, like all his verse. If only he had written the golfing eclogue which, he agreed with the present reviewer, was the very thing for the game!

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

THE PUBLICATIONS of the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University now include 128 monographs, the subjects, while avoiding anything in the nature of preciosity, extending over an extraordinarily wide range. The majority of them embody research conducted by the University, and we have been struck by the consistently high standard of work displayed.

Of the five monographs before us, the most substantial is Mr. Hall's study of British Radicalism as it manifested itself after the stimulus it received from the French Revolution to the close of the career of the London Corresponding Society. The author is, perhaps, too strongly inclined to minimize the sincerity of contemporary Toryism; he does not appear to have a very distinct conception of that far from unimportant section of English society which was unaffected by the Radical movement, and showed not the slightest tendency to any species of revolt against the existing order of things. But, although his sympathies are entirely with the Radicals, he is able to make two striking criticisms of the movement. In the first place he speaks of "its failure to comprehend the significance of economic fact," as it expressed itself in

the continual demands for political reform, not for economic changes. The other criticism is that the Radical movement, aimed as it was at political abuses, was far from being democratic, in the modern sense. It was not of the people. The inception and the leadership of many movements to eliminate social evils are, we are glad to say, often derived from the classes which have most to lose by their removal. This is illustrated by a cursory glance at the wealthy, middle-class founders of modern Socialism—Lassalle, Engels, Robert Owen; by the patrician leaders of Anarchism—Bakunin and Prince Kropotkin; by Labriola, the University professor who is the fountain-head of Italian Syndicalism; and, most emphatically, by the middle-class Radicals of 1791-7. In writing the history of movements intended to benefit society, the historian might, indeed, choose for his motto "Cherchez le bourgeois." The writer has, unfortunately, mis-spelt proper names. Has he any authority for consistently spelling Thelwall with one final l?

Dr. Kuhn has written his monograph on Corporations under the auspices of the Legislative Drafting Association, which is now conducting legislative research at Columbia University. He discovers much to complain of in the heterogeneity of the Corporation laws throughout the States, a condition which is responsible for the extreme intricacy of the Trust problem in America. It is gratifying to find that he everywhere places an extremely high value upon the British Companies Acts.

The most considerable feature of Dr. Haynes's study is the mass of original statistical data adduced in support of the hypothesis that the well-treated negro is a sober and valuable member of the community. We are somewhat struck by the close parallel between the economic position of the negro and that of the sweated workers of our own country, and the curiously similar sequelæ of these very different forms of economic parasitism.

In 'The Spirit of Chinese Philanthropy' we have the presentation of a system, or mass of systems, widespread in their activities, and diverse in their manifestations. The majority of these relief agencies are co-operatively conducted, with no official interference; while some are subsidized, and a few, having been initiated by individual effort, have been nationalized. The author believes that the twentieth century will see a greater centralization of these agencies, and a more definitely national spirit.

Dr. Vineberg's monograph gives both the history and the practice of the systems of taxation in operation in Canada. The Provinces have enjoyed comparative freedom of experiment in taxation, and considerable diversities are consequently visible. Only by the gradual abolition of the personal property taxes have they achieved a virtual unanimity.

THE BORGIAS.

THE history of the Renaissance is a subject which attracts two classes of authors. A certain number of ready writers find it easy, because there is in existence already a very large literature dealing with it in our own or other accessible languages, like French or Italian, and because the crimes and characters of the period are such as easily lend themselves to sensational and picturesque writing. Others are genuinely attracted by the problems involved: they study the Borgias as representative, and seek to find a formula which will include and explain the sins and the virtues of this strange race, and bring them into touch with common humanity. Older and more experienced writers shrink from the task, and, when it comes in their way as part of a wider scheme, are the first to confess its difficulty. It is almost impossible to preserve for any length of time an attitude free from standards of morals which are those of our race and time in judging the conduct of an Italian Renaissance family of Spanish origin whose head was at once the Supreme Pontiff of Christendom and an elective monarch at constant war with his neighbours and spiritual children. Yet this is precisely the attitude that an historian of Caesar Borgia must take up, if he is to justify his existence as a writer.

We pay Mr. Garner his due by examining his work from this point of view. It was not till we had read it through that we remembered that he had already published two translations from the Italian—one of them Gregorovius's 'Lucrezia Borgia'—and, to speak frankly, it has all the faults of a first book. It struck us as the work of a mind coming fresh to the study of the Renaissance with a keen curiosity and a fundamental want of sympathy with its mode of thought. Now it is not to be denied that a writer so equipped will derive much benefit from a serious study of a life like that of Caesar Borgia, and that he has every justification for writing a book on the subject as the best means of clearing his ideas and fixing his impressions; but the need of giving them to the world is less evident. "Before you give your opinion again, madam," said Dr. Johnson, "pause and consider what it is worth." Some opinions here need reconsideration. To say, for instance, that "subtle metaphysics, refined theology...all were repellent to the Italian genius" of the Middle Ages, is to ignore one full half of it, represented by St. Thomas and St. Bonaventure, nor is the theory of the deposing power of St. Peter to be summed up by one short paragraph in condemnation of Pope and princes alike.

Caesar Borgia: a Study of the Renaissance.
By John Leslie Garner. (Fisher Unwin.)
The Life and Times of Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI. By the Rev. Arnold H. Mathew. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University:—

Vol. XLIX. No. 1. *British Radicalism, 1791-7.* By Walter Phelps Hall.

2. *A Comparative Study of the Law of Corporations, with Particular Reference to the Protection of Creditors and Shareholders.* By Arthur K. Kuhn.

3. *The Negro at Work in New York City: a Study in Economic Progress.* By George Edmund Haynes.

Vol. L. No. 1. *The Spirit of Chinese Philanthropy: a Study in Mutual Aid.* By Yu-Yue Tsu.

Vol. LII. No. 1. *Provincial and Local Taxation in Canada.* By Solomon Vineberg. (New York, Columbia University; London, Longmans, and King.)

while it would have occurred to a rigid moralist only to adduce the beatification (canonization surely) of St. Catherine of Siena as an example of the nepotism of Pius II.

These examples are taken at random from a few pages of the Introduction, but the plan of expressing a judgment instead of allowing it to be formed in the course of perusal, is one that marks the book throughout, and the excision of these *obiter dicta* would have greatly improved it. Otherwise considered, Mr. Garner has supplied a good summary of what is known about the life and doings of Caesar Borgia. It is a pity that he has adopted (p. 164) the unaccountable error, not made by Burchard, whom he is professing to quote, that the Didacus who purchased the Cardinalate for 25,000 ducats was Bishop of Catania. Burchard expressly says he was Archbishop of Seville, and all authorities agree, though the mistake has resulted in the intrusion into Gams's list of bishops of Catania of a Didacus or Diego of whom nothing is known. The illustrations are taken from old prints, and the bibliography gives accurate evidence of the extent and limits of Mr. Garner's reading.

Dr. Mathew's work is that of a practised writer; he avoids many of the faults of style and method that disfigure Mr. Garner's book, and some of his mistakes, but he overloads his work with detail, and does not seem to follow any clear central plan, while in several minor points it needs correction. Thus on p. 246 the author quotes Burchard for an event happening on June 8th, putting a note that the date should be June 14th; but Burchard does give it as June 14th. Again, on p. 281, "799,000 pounds in gold" should surely be "livres," a money of account worth a small fraction of a pound.

After the perusal of these books the reader will probably feel, as we do, unable to come to any final decision on the problem of the Borgias. If they were superhuman criminals, what of the society in which they lived? If the society of Rome had no respect for the sanctity of human life, no respect for a plighted word, no conception of the obligations of the priesthood or of vows, how shall we weigh the amount they overstepped the conventions of their time? A skein of silk dipped in a bowl of dye will attract to itself all the colouring matter in the bowl; the history of the Borgias has much the same effect for us. "Incest" and "assassination" were common terms of abuse at the time, meaning little more than abuse generally does; to-day these accusations strike us with concentrated strength from our hatred of the defilement of the crimes themselves. At least in Caesar Borgia we recognize a great man attempting a task almost impossible with the means at his disposal, a general, a good ruler, a patron of art and literature. He came of a great race, and did nothing meanly, good or bad.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Isaiah: I.-XXXIX., by George Buchanan Gray, D.D.; XL.-LXVI., by Arthur S. Peake, D.D.—Vol. I. *Introduction and Commentary on I.-XXVII.* "The International Critical Commentary." (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

DR. BUCHANAN GRAY'S 'Commentary' on the part of Isaiah treated in the present volume will be welcomed as a notable addition to the much-valued series to which it belongs. The Book of Isaiah will always be regarded as the grandest and most inspiring product of the ancient Hebrew genius of prophecy; and, though we have to wait for a presentation of the more momentous problems of the book till the appearance of Dr. Peake's commentary on Deutero-Isaiah in Vol. II., we must express our grateful acknowledgments for the wealth of theological, literary, and philological information in this part of the work.

Dr. Gray's 'Introduction' covers the entire collection of prophecies that stand in the Hebrew canon under the name of Isaiah, though there will also be a special 'Introduction' to chaps. xl.-lxvi. by their commentator, Dr. Peake. Among the topics dealt with in the introductory pages before us are 'The Book of Isaiah as a Post-Exilic Compilation,' 'Origin and History' of the book, 'Criteria for distinguishing the Words of Isaiah from the Additions of Later Writers,' and 'The Poetic Forms of the Prophetic Literature and of the Book of Isaiah in Particular.' We find throughout a keen appreciation of the theme, critical insight, and an earnest endeavour to keep the balance even between conflicting opinions. Whenever the present conditions of the controversy require it, Dr. Gray does not hesitate to counsel suspense of judgment.

We devote special attention here to the section dealing with poetic forms, partly on account of the peculiar interest of the subject, and partly because the translations given in the body of the work are based on the rhythmical structure of the original. We are glad to find that Dr. Gray combats the common superficial view of Hebrew rhythm by declaring that "parallelism is not a constant phenomenon of Hebrew poetry: lines frequently occur which are not related to their neighbours by parallelism of terms, or even by a general parallelism of sense."

Important also is the contrast drawn by him between the identity of "the rhythmical unit and the sense division in Hebrew poetry," and the very frequent absence of such agreement in our own best poetic models (he quotes in illustration, a number of lines from the beginning of Book I. of 'Paradise Lost'). Of doubtful quality, however, is his opinion that

"if Sievers is right in his contention that 'run on' lines do occur with frequency in Hebrew poetry...it would not affect the correct method of dividing the lines in an English translation."

The "correct" method would in that case surely be to adopt a different arrangement for lines in which the rhythmical unit does not coincide with the sense division, and the distinction between Hebrew and other poetic forms would then, moreover, be in reality one of degree, and not of kind, whatever way of displaying the lines might be considered preferable.

Much more might be said on this section. Two further remarks must, however, suffice. Cautious scholars of all critical schools will agree with the statement that

"the more elaborate metrical analysis of Hebrew texts, such as Bickell or Sievers offers, rests on too precarious a basis to be made as yet a secure instrument even of textual criticism."

On the other hand, we doubt the suitability of the designation "echoing rhythm" for a couplet of which the second line is shorter (generally only slightly shorter) than the second. Such a term would only be justifiable if it could be shown to be in general use for similar forms of English verse.

The rhythmical arrangement of lines adopted in the translations has already been touched upon. By way of further characterization of the renderings, one of Dr. Gray's own remarks may fitly be quoted. "I have aimed," he writes, "at making my translations the pivot of the Commentary," and

"have deliberately, where necessary, sacrificed form and style, in order to make them as expressive as possible of what I understand the Hebrew text to mean."

Too modest is, however, his remark that, apart from this, his translations have "little claim to consideration." It may be that one day a poet-scholar will succeed in giving us an English representation of Isaiah and other parts of the Old Testament which will both be essentially true to the original and worthy to rank among the poetic renderings of great classics; but we must, in the meantime, be grateful for the careful, terse, and scholarly work offered here.

The comments, expositions, and critical discussions will be found most helpful. We would draw particular attention to the treatment of chaps. xxiv.-xxvii., which occupy the last seventy-five pages of the volume. Dr. Gray has both here and in the other parts of his work been careful to follow the method of caution for which he pleads on p. lix of the 'Introduction.' He there says:—

"What had seemed peculiar to a particular period may be shown by fuller knowledge to have been common to more than one: till lately an allusion to a Jewish Temple in Egypt would have corresponded to what was known of the period from c. 180 B.C. to 73 A.D. only; it is now known that there was a Jewish Temple in Egypt from before 525 down to 411 B.C. also."

The two maps and the chronological tables add to the value of the work.

The Beyond that is Within, and Other Addresses. By Émile Boutroux. Translated by Jonathan Nield. (Duckworth & Co.)

Historical Studies in Philosophy. By the same. Authorized Translation by Fred Rothwell. (Macmillan & Co.)

In the world of philosophy M. Boutroux is a respectable and dignified figure without possessing the trenchancy or boldness which raises a man to eminence. He is always thinking for himself, but he contrives to leave the reader in doubt as to where the difference between him and other philosophers ultimately lies. More than with most, his earnest mind is occupied by the relations of science and religion, and kindred topics; but, as we watch him marking off his position with meticulous care, we do not ourselves receive the impression that the question is stated in such a way as to be of vital interest and importance.

The difficulty increases as we find—at least, in 'The Beyond that is Within'—the single sentences clear, the paragraphs comprehensible, but the chapters a bewildering puzzle in which we try in vain to see precisely where distinctions and balancings have left us. This seems to us due partly to incompleteness of conception, partly to the language, which is regular almost to monotony, and often marked by a lack of distinction for which the translators are not generally responsible.

The historical studies are more valuable than the volume of addresses, though here, too, the author's statement of his attitude to historical methods in philosophy is provokingly vague, and the publication of his results, without the steps by which he arrived at them, makes the second chapter almost useless to the student of Aristotle.

The few pages wherein Aristotelian economics, poetics, grammar, speeches, poems, &c., are briefly described would have been better used for a fuller statement of the important logical and metaphysical doctrines which have been the subject of the revival of Aristotle at the present day. In his estimate of Socrates, where almost alone in the volume some references appear, M. Boutroux follows the 'Memorabilia' more closely than most modern critics do, though Xenophon, in the opinion of the present reviewer, probably knew just enough philosophy to misinterpret the teachings of his master, and, according to Sir Frederick Pollock, was "a man who deserved to become half a Lacedæmonian and to forget how to write Attic."

The volume also contains adequate studies of Jacob Boehme, Descartes, and Kant.

L'Arbitrage international chez les Hellènes. By A. Ræder. Vol. I. of "Publications de l'Institut Nobel Norvégien." (Christiania, Aschehoug & Co.; London, Williams & Norgate.)

THIS is a very suitable subject for the Nobel Institute to make the first volume of their publications. The international relations even of Christian and modern Europe have shown but few cases of settling disputes between independent polities by the arbitration of a third. There are, of course, efforts in that direction—Geneva and Hague conferences—still the only signally successful case we can think of in the last century was the settlement of the Alabama dispute between America and England for a paltry sum which a war would have absorbed in a week. That, we hold, is the permanent title to fame of General Grant, then President of the United States. Mediation at the end of a war, such as President Roosevelt's, is a different thing. The proper province of arbitration is to prevent a war. It arises almost naturally when there are a number of independent states, nearly equal in strength, which have relations of commerce and of letters which make them neighbours, and even friendly neighbours, until some cause of quarrel arises. In states which possess only citizen armies the necessity of a pacific settlement of disputes is also far more urgent than among those with a mercenary or standing army on foot, and this point has not been urged by the author in his elaborate discussion. Yet this is part of the reason why Athens was more favourable to arbitration than Sparta. It was no inconvenience to Sparta to go to war, in the sense that it was to the commercial and agricultural Athenians, for the Spartans had what we may call a standing army of citizens. The unwillingness of the Spartans to submit to arbitration arose also from their feeling of superiority, which made it *infra dignitatem* to submit to the verdict of some smaller neutral state. A formal declaration to that effect is repeatedly quoted by our author.

When hegemonies, Athenian or Spartan, were established, the room for arbitration naturally disappeared. Except in rare instances, the leading state acted as umpire if a quarrel between her subject states arose. This was even more strictly the case under the Roman domination. Instances of arbitration which do occur among Asianic cities under Roman supremacy are rightly interpreted by M. Ræder as mere amusements allowed by the Senate because they were of no importance. But what the Senate thought about submitting to any arbitration appears from the indignation at Rome when the Rhodians dared to offer to arbitrate between Rome and Perseus, King of Macedonia. This was not wholly produced by a feeling that the Rhodians were in their sympathies partisans of Macedon; it was like the Spartan feeling that a dominant state will not condescend to arbitration by inferiors.

This objection arises in another much more interesting case, which M. Ræder has hardly mentioned. When a number of states like those of Achæa had joined voluntarily a league for mutual protection, and any of them felt such bond a burden and desired to withdraw, was such an act to be discussed or justified before a court of arbitration? The weaker state would, of course, say Yes, the League No; and this problem has been a vital one even in modern history. But in the case of the Achæan League the individual state unfortunately could appeal to the mediation of Rome, whose meddling in Hellenistic politics was anything but the action of a just umpire.

M. Ræder discusses with good sense the question of the antiquity of this great idea in the Greek world. We think that it probably reaches back far beyond the date given by the oldest recorded case; for it is agreed on all hands that we have but a small fraction of the actual occurrences of arbitration in the inscribed texts or references of ancient authors extant. We feel that the idea is as old as that of the Greek *polis*, even taking this in the Homeric sense of a society ruled by a royal family. The proposal of Hector in the 'Iliad' (xxii. 174 *sq.*) that the great quarrel shall be settled by giving back Helen, and further by obtaining a sworn inventory of the wealth of every Trojan, and paying half the whole wealth of the inhabitants as a war indemnity—such a proposal, though mooted by one of the combatants, savours strongly of what an arbitrator would decide, and seems to imply that the poet who composed this passage had some instance before his mind of an international quarrel so appeased.

When we come to the execution of the work, we have to praise the printing and paper, which are worthy of the occasion. Also we must commend the diligence of the author, who occupies his first 140 quarto pages in giving the details, but not the texts, of over eighty instances of arbitration. He then proceeds to discuss the principles underlying these various cases. But the careful reader who has gone through the details has already perceived most of the deductions which the author draws, and therefore finds the rehandling of the texts somewhat tedious. Indeed, the whole book is rather diffuse, and, while minute in particulars, has not suggested collateral points of interest, such as those mentioned above. The author is not always accurate about his Greek names. He prints such forms as Adeimanthos, Achæmania, and Hypathia (Hypata). He quotes indeed, late in the book, Freeman's 'Federal Government'; but he knows only the edition of 1862, not the valuable reprint edited by Prof. Bury, and he never cites Freeman concerning the supposed powers of the Delphic Amphictyony to settle political quarrels. Yet the chapter on this is one of the best in Freeman's book. On the whole, however, M. Ræder has made a valuable contribution to a great subject.

History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages. By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized English Translation, edited by Luigi Cappadelta. Vol. II. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE second volume of Prof. Grisar's history deals with the Popes of the fifth and sixth centuries down to Vigilius and the fall of the Ostrogothic kingdom. Its chief value and interest lie in the full and able treatment of the architectural and artistic monuments of the period. A good deal more than a third of the volume is devoted to Roman art in its Christian development, and these pages form an excellent archaeological guide for a visitor to Rome. The basilicas and rotundas; the churches established in ancient halls, like that of Catabarbara Patricia on the Esquiline, of which the last remains were cleared away in 1871; the paintings in the cemeteries; the mosaics; the carvings in wood and stone, are all described with a knowledge which is the fruit of patient and enthusiastic study.

We single out for praise the description of the old Basilica of St. Paul without the Walls, destroyed by the fatal fire of 1823, and the section on the sarcophagi. We wonder whether the author is fanciful when, noting the contrast between the plain, unimpressive exteriors and the grand, luxurious interiors of the basilicas, he suggests that "the basilica, so to speak, hides its beauty from the scurrying world, and reveals it only to those who seek God within," reflecting the fact that, though the Church borrowed much from classical culture, "there always remained a gulf fixed between the world and its heathen memories on the one hand, and the pure regions on the other in which the Church worshipped the Creator of all things 'in spirit and in truth.'" Similarly, the atrium or forecourt "contains a sermon on seclusion from the world and religious concentration." There are about ninety good and well-chosen illustrations.

Of the historical portion we cannot speak so highly. It will supply facts and dates and general background to those who use the book for its archaeology, and that perhaps is the best that can be said for it. Prof. Grisar, has used the original authorities and modern criticism. He knows that the letter of Pope Anastasius II. to Chlodwig is not genuine, and he can explain with unimpeachable correctness the juridical position of Theodoric in Italy. But he seems to lack the higher qualifications of an historian. He sometimes lets his prejudices carry him away, as, for instance, when he makes the unilluminating statement that "Pelagius degraded Christian life by his rationalism." He is apt to confuse the business of an historian with that of a religious instructor, and his lapses into the edifying tone of a sermon will, we venture to think, exasperate educated readers, whatever their religious opinions may be. That his work is a justification of the Papacy we do not for a moment complain, but it need not take the form of rather fulsome panegyrics of the Popes.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Hicks (Edward), THE LIFE HEREAFTER: Thoughts on the Intermediate State, 2/ net. Robert Scott

This little book consists of six addresses, very simple alike in argument and diction, and without any literary pretension. None the less we found them for their purpose admirable. They set forth the Christian faith as to the state of the departed without dogmatism or over-enthusiasm, or straining of the word of Scripture or tradition, and yet with clearness and conviction, and an occasional warmth of feeling which is welcome. The main body of the work keeps within purely Christian theory, but there is an interesting supplementary chapter in which this is illustrated by a few references to other modes of thought on the subject.

Major (Henry D. A.), THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

This work, by the editor of *The Modern Churchman*, is composed of papers, most of which have already been published in periodicals. It is intended, in the first instance, for theological students. The style is straightforward and easy, and there are sundry good, if no new or original counsels in its pages; but, on the whole, we found the matter too thin, and the generalizations too broad and obvious, to be of much practical use. The writer never seems to come to grips with anything. The standpoint is that of Liberal Protestantism, and Mr. H. G. Wells is recommended as an author to be studied.

Narasu (P. Lakshmi), THE ESSENCE OF BUDDHISM, with Illustrations of Buddhist Art, 4/ Madras, Srinivasa Varadachari & Co. Revised and enlarged edition.

Law.

Oppenheim (L.), INTERNATIONAL LAW, A TREATISE: Vol. II. WAR AND NEUTRALITY, Second Edition, 21/ net. Longmans

We noticed the first volume of the second edition of this monumental and authoritative book on January 20th. The work of thorough revision undertaken in Vol. I. has been continued with satisfactory results, and the additions are even more numerous, increasing the text by one hundred pages. This amplification is largely due to the thirteen Conventions of the Second Hague Peace Conference and the Declaration of London. A new chapter discussing the proposed International Prize Court has been added; and other material, in the shape of the Report of the Drafting Committee of the Naval Conference of London, the Naval Prize Bill of 1911, and the Geneva Convention Act of 1911, has swelled the appendix.

Poetry.

Judith, Phoenix, and other Anglo-Saxon Poems, translated from the Grein-Wülker Text by J. Lesslie Hall, 2/6 net. Harrap

The translator of 'Beowulf' has in this volume turned his hand to rendering in English verse five of the most famous Anglo-Saxon poems—Cædmon's 'Judith,' a stately and magnificent poem; Cynewulf's lyrical 'Phoenix'; 'The Battle of Malden'; 'The Battle of Brunanburh'; and the

'Andreas'—the last three being of unknown authorship. We think Mr. Hall might have included the beautiful 'Seafarer' and the hymn of 'The Crucifixion Tree.' Anglo-Saxon verse is loosely quantitative, and the metres of the originals are generally preserved, a difficult and unnecessary feat. The translations themselves are very literal. As Mr. Hall has chosen verse, he might have made it freer and less clumsy. As it is, it might very well go into prose.

Kendall (Guy), CASTLE BUILDING, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Fiffeld

There is nothing particularly original or profound or revealing in Mr. Kendall's verse, but it is throughout sincere and agreeable. He is a metrical artificer rather than a poet, delighting in cunning effects of all kinds, and working smoothly in all the verse-forms he selects. His more ambitious verse, though clever and fairly successful, is a trifle too conscious, and he is at his best in a simple and lyrical sweetness. He is too prone to attempt complexities. Running through all his craftsmanship and leavening it is a strong and unaffected love of earth. His work, for all its limitations, is not commonplace.

Linnell (Olive), SONGS OF LOVE AND NATURE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Walter Scott Publishing Co.

Even the author's avowed intention to "appeal to the hearts rather than the heads" of her readers does not strengthen the case for such verse as

I love you, dear! with love so strong
Its strength no pow'r can alter;
And as 'twards you I go along
My footsteps shall not falter.

Meller (Walter Clifford), THE CHATELAIN, AND OTHER RIMES, 2/ net. Bell

Mr. Meller's powers of composition are not quite so unimpeachable as his sentiments. Here is a characteristic verse:—

I see such lovely flowers,
I see such lovely skies,
Sweet faces smile upon me,
There's lovelight in their eyes:
There's only one face, Nellie,
The whole earth holds for me:
Look in your glass, dear Nellie,
To show you whose it be!

Stone (Percy G.), LEGENDS AND LAYS OF THE WIGHT, 5/ net. Constable

Most of the "legends and lays" here included are commonplace, though not unpleasant; but the best things in the book are the dialect poems in the Barnes manner, 'The Old Grey Hen' and 'The Recruiting Sergeant' being especially rich in flavour.

Bibliography.

Bibliographical Society of America, PAPERS, Vol. VI., 1911.

Illinois, University of Chicago Press
London, Cambridge University Press

The most interesting and suggestive of the three papers contained in this publication is the second—'A Bibliography of English Fiction in the Eighteenth Century.' For the preparation of such a Bibliography the author emphasizes the necessity of a comprehensive and accurate list, and the verification of the titles. Both to students of history and literature the plans sketched should be of great value. There is in another article a complete account of the classification schedule of languages and literatures employed by the Library of Congress. There is also an examination into the discovery and value of Father Kino's history of California, in which country he was a Jesuit missionary and pioneer during the latter part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

Bromley Public Library, BULLETIN, JULY.

Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers, 1901-10, BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOGUE OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, 1801-1900, 5/

King
A Catalogue which should be invaluable to working politicians.

Islandica, AN ANNUAL RELATING TO ICELAND AND THE FISKE ICELANDIC COLLECTION IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: Vol. V. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MYTHICAL-HEROIC SAGAS, by Halldór Hermannsson, \$1.

New York, Cornell University Library
A useful bibliography.

History and Biography.

Catholic Record Society, EIGHTH REPORT, presented at the Annual General Meeting at Archbishop's House, Westminster, on July 2nd. The Society

Gribble (Francis), THE ROMANCE OF THE MEN OF DEVON, 6/ Mills & Boon

Devon is rich in notable men, and the author writes brightly and cleverly on those he considers "most typical, most interesting, most provocative of curiosity." He does not pretend to "muffle his own opinions," and we think his desire to be effective has led to some omissions and exaggerations. Such things, however, may not trouble average readers. They do not know or care to know that Froude, though a great writer, was culpably inaccurate; and that Hartley Coleridge won a Fellowship at Oriel—a greater distinction than a Scholarship. It should be added that eminent moderns like Sir F. C. Gould and the Dartmoor Shepherd are included, and that the book has seventeen illustrations but no index.

Parkman (Francis), FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA: THE JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY; and COUNT FRONTENAC AND NEW FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV., 6/ net each. Macmillan

Parkman's history of the series of attempts made by the Jesuits to convert the Hurons, about the middle of the seventeenth century, teems with extraordinary instances of religious zeal. The sufferings endured by the missionaries make agonizing reading, while the Indian is seen at his worst.

In the last quarter of the same century Count Frontenac went to Canada to represent and strengthen the dominion of France over the New World. This biography forms a worthy introduction to the historian's more substantial work, the narration of the long-continued struggle between the English and French for the possession of Canada. The volumes form part of the Pocket Parkman Edition.

Geography and Travel.

Lowery (Woodbury), THE LOWERY COLLECTION, a Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820, edited with Notes by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, Government Printing Office

A full and comprehensive catalogue, describing in all 750 maps, of which over 300 are in the Lowery Collection, 200 in the Map Division of the Library of Congress, and nearly 200 in neither. The list fills in important omissions by detailing the maps relating to the Spanish settlements, not only in the United States, but in the whole of North America. The arrangement includes the names of authors, with their births and deaths, followed by notes, an authors' list, a numbered title list, and a good general index. The titles of Johann

Kohl's collection of manuscript maps, original and copied, are also included as pertinent.

Macmillan's Travel Series: BOSTON, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; **THE ISLE OF SHAMROCK AND NEW ENGLAND AND ITS NEIGHBORS,** written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson; **NEW ORLEANS, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE,** by Grace King; **PHILADELPHIA, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE,** by Agnes Repplier; **SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS,** by Katharine Lee Bates; and **STAGE-COACH AND TAVERN DAYS,** by Alice Morse Earle, 6/6 net each.

An attractive and well-illustrated series of books, published in the first instance by the American Macmillan Company. They have all been out for some time. The best of the batch are the volumes by Miss Repplier and Mrs. Earle, which appeared in 1898 and 1900 respectively.

Sociology.

Infantile Mortality: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY TO ENQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEMS ADOPTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS) AND DEATHS WITH REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1/

The Society
The Royal Statistical Society's Report is valuable, but hardly interesting to read. It deals mainly with the differences existing in various countries in the registration of infants who live but for a few hours or minutes. In France they appear as still-born, while in England they are entered both among births and deaths. Evidently no comparison between respective rates of infant mortality can be valid while this diversity continues. The Report therefore recommends the adoption throughout all civilized communities of a uniform definition and system of registration, also that all still-births shall be registered, as is not at present the case in England.

Education.

Pritchard (A. K.) and Ashford (F.), AN ENGLISH PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1/6 net. Harrap

This slender volume is in no sense a manual of education. It is rather a book of chance suggestions and propositions for primary teaching, knit into a loose, easy narrative form, and divorced from the orthodox curricula. It deals with such general subjects as handwork, nature-study, story-telling, language-training, simple numerical ideas, and "the sense of rightness," which is an ambitious chapter dealing with the inculcation of moral and æsthetic values. Though the book is disconnected, many of the suggestions are acute and sympathetic, and put forward by two authors who know their business.

Philology.

Bellows (Max), DICTIONARY OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN, 6/ net. Longmans

This Dictionary presents sundry novel features which distinguish it from other dictionaries, here favourably, there unfavourably. The German-English and English-German divisions are presented concurrently on the same page—a good idea; and there is much useful information given as to equivalent measures and weights and the renderings of technical terms. But the plan of having a different type for each gender—to say nothing of several other

types, often employed within one article to bring out further points—is far more confusing and troublesome to the eye than it is helpful to the mind, and we greatly prefer the simplicity of the old-fashioned plan to this over-elaboration. Idioms are well represented, but the main work has been rather slightly carried out, and not always with sufficient comparison between renderings in the two divisions.

Gadelica: A JOURNAL OF MODERN IRISH STUDIES, No. 2, 2/6 net.

Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.

The second number of this philological journal contains a discussion of Celtic imperatives, terminations, and adverbs, a song of Richard Barret's, a folk-tale of Diarmuid and Gráinne, and other articles attractive to those interested in the Gaelic revival.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Vol. II. Part 4, 1/ net. Eaton Press

For notice of Vol. I. Part I. see *Athen.*, Sept. 14, 1907, p. 300.

School-Books.

Alternative Extracts for Composition in French, FOR MIDDLE AND SENIOR CLASSES, with References to Heath's 'Practical French Grammar,' edited by J. E. Mansion, 1/6 Harrap

This is an expansion of and supplement to the 'Extracts' published six years ago, on a graduated scale, and substantially following the same method. The references furnished are to Section II. of Heath's 'Practical French Grammar.' The annotation in this volume is increased. There are four parts, containing in all a hundred and twenty-eight composition pieces for translation into French. The early ones are quite easy, but among the others there are liberal selections from the English classics. The plan of the book is simple and competent, and it should be of great assistance to students.

Chambers's Nature Readers for Junior Classes: BIRDS OF THE AIR AND THE SEA; and BIRDS OF THE FIELD AND HEDGEROW, both, with coloured illustrations, by George Rankin, 4d. net each.

Simple and well-printed little books which may well attract young people.

Chambers's Scottish National Histories: III. BRITISH HISTORY FROM GEORGE I. TO GEORGE V., 1/6

This volume—a sketch of British history, largely Imperial, for the last two hundred years—is accurate enough, and on the whole, though not invariably, impartial. Apparently it is not conceived upon any unifying historical method. Even though it is intended for young people, the book should not surely ignore the relation and significance of events. We think those responsible would have been well advised to omit literary history. What there is of it is fragmentary, and such statements as "the rising hope of literature when the century dawned was Thomas Campbell" want sub-editing.

Juvenile.

Boys' (The) Froissart, selected from Lord Berners' Translation of the 'Chronicles' by Madalen Edgar, 5/ net. Harrap

It was an admirable idea to make these selections, and they are chosen with taste, discrimination, and an eye to what boys like. Berners' translation, though without the splendours and warmth of Malory, is a straightforward and unaffected piece of work, untrammelled by the later euphuism of his 'Golden Boke,' and refreshingly free

from the "facundious arte of retoryke." The spelling is modernized, but otherwise things are let well alone, a fact which many modern and complacent rewriters of our old classics might well take to heart. The book is pleasantly got up in all particulars, and contains a number of effective illustrations.

Told Through the Ages Series: SIR GUY OF WARWICK, retold by Gordon Hall Gerould; and STORIES OF PENDENNIS AND THE CHARTERHOUSE FROM THACKERAY, selected and arranged by Amy Barter, 2/6 net each. Harrrap

The story of Guy of Warwick has been a good deal refashioned by Mr. G. H. Gerould, who retells it, he says, "in no stilted style of pretended antiquity...but in the good rich English of to-day." As a matter of fact the English is neither good nor rich. It is merely ordinary.

This Thackeray miscellany is manufactured out of 'The Newcomes,' 'Pendennis,' and 'The Adventures of Philip,' together with some account of Thackeray's association with the Charterhouse. It professes to include practically only the portions dealing with the school-life of the respective heroes for the purpose of "introducing young readers to the works of Thackeray." We should have thought that the readiest method of getting to know Thackeray would be to read him as he wrote, instead of in arbitrary patches and slices. Otherwise impressions will be limited, and the real thing spoilt for the right age. The illustrations are numerous but commonplace.

Fiction.

Alnsworth (William Harrison), JACK SHEPARD, 6d. net. Nelson
New edition.

Albanesi (E. Maria), OLIVIA MARY, 6/ Methuen

There is more of hope deferred than of satisfaction in this book. It seems at first to promise a study in women's friendship. That impression fades away, to be followed by others in succession. No one furrow is ploughed to sufficient depth. Olivia Mary herself is a woman engrossed in keeping her beloved son from the knowledge of his parentage. Her friend is a singer who has abandoned her profession for the penitential task of mothering two disagreeable young people, her stepchildren. These two, with their households, supply good material, but it is insufficiently developed.

Barrett (Alfred Wilson), THE SECRET MARIAGE, 6/ Ward & Lock

The tortuous windings of this story depend on the hiding of family secrets and skeletons in a way that no person, unless he had unusual powers of self-deception, could believe to be efficient. The plot is mechanical and unconvincing.

Burgin (G. B.), VARICK'S LEGACY, 6/ Hutchinson

Three young men of genius are a doubtful blessing as a legacy, and it was lucky for Varick that he was able to launch a successful magazine and so give them employment. There is abundance of sentiment and humour in the book, which is, however, marred by an air of artificiality.

Cook (W. Victor), A WILDERNESS WOOING, 6/ Methuen

Sensational incidents, fights, murders, crimes, and deeds of chivalry are closely packed into this tale of life among the early French-Canadian pioneers. La Salle is a prominent figure. English interests are represented by a widowed countess and the heir to an earldom.

Coronet, MIGHTY MAYFAIR, 1/ net. Long

In this record of the *haut monde* we are plunged right into the aristocratic heart of things: among usurers, musical-comedy ladies, exquisite but vacuous young lords, eccentric duchesses, an exotic patois, fabulous restaurants, demi-mondaines, cigars, champagne, *et hoc genus omne*. The author writes more or less fluently, and has apparently a satiric purpose, but his sense of values is not prepossessing. The book is not unreadable, chiefly because of its entertaining and amazing capacity for grotesque caricature. One's interest must be largely anthropological. One follows these strange people as one investigates a savage tribe.

Diehl (Alice), THE CONFESSIONS OF PERPETUA, 6/ Stanley Paul

Whatever interest we may have had in Perpetua as a young girl confessing herself in a diary completely evaporated when she married the first man she met, who afterwards turned out to be a thoroughgoing blackguard. From this point the diary loses what humour it possessed, and takes on a pathetic and sentimental tone. However, the youthful heroine could not be left to languish, and a divorce having been obtained, we leave her with the prospect of a happy marriage.

Gould (Nat), THE STOLEN RACER, 6d. Long
New edition.

Gould (Nat), A MEMBER OF TATTS, 1/ net. Long

Written in the author's usual breezy style. The hero is a young man who amasses fabulous sums as a bookmaker, and is endowed with amazing qualities. There is a love-interest to relieve the racing jargon.

Hilliers (Ashton), REMITTANCE BILLY, 6/ Methuen

There is nothing morbid or unhealthy about this study of the fortunes of an exceptionally placed young man, whose career takes breathless leaps from the army to exile in the Côte de Midi, and from exile to finance and matrimony. To suggest that the long arm of coincidence is overworked would be ungrateful; much must be forgiven to a writer who can depict so lengthily a gallery of diverse characters, not one of whom is a marionette. Their various rearrangements result in a quick succession of delightful adventures. The book is not great literature, but it is uncommonly good holiday reading.

Hume (Fergus), THE MYSTERY QUEEN, 6/ Ward & Lock

As the title suggests, this is a mystery novel, but as such it will prove a disappointment to the reader. The transparency of the plot leaves too little to the imagination; the characters are weakly drawn, and the story is full of faultless heroes and stereotyped villains.

Iyengar (P. T. Srinivas), TALES OF OLD INDIA, 6 annas. Madras, Rama Iyar & Co.

Many wondrous gods and heroes are encountered in the pages of this small book. The stories are told simply and with abundant Eastern imagery; but the author should have avoided verse.

Jacobs (W. W.), CAPTAINS ALL, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

New edition, with illustrations. For notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 4, 1905, p. 608.

Jeffery (C. E.), THE VICAR'S SECRET, 2/ Murray & Evenden

The "past" of a country vicar, its sequel, and a murder mystery are the main themes of this novel. It is written in a workman-

like style, and there is some effort at characterization, which writers of most books of this kind seem to think superfluous.

Lee (Jennette), BETTY HARRIS, 3/6 Methuen

This story belongs to that swift-moving sort of fiction which meets a serious rival in the cinematographic effects of the daily press. In this instance, however, the grace of the millionaire's child whose abduction it relates, the poetic personality of her Greek deliverer, and a general absence of the exaggeration which the theme might have provoked put the book among the welcome beguilers of a passing hour.

Mason (A. E. W.), THE TURNSTILE, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Mason almost persuades us by his new story that it may be worth a novelist's while to undertake the toils of election, and to be, in his phrase, "the bedfellow of boredom," in order to qualify himself for writing political fiction. Certainly he contrives to convey to his pages the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and a clever representation of its stagecraft. A cool observer, he refrains from exaggerating the irony suggested by a comparison between the candidate on the stump, as viewed by an adoring mob, and the M.P. who has become a part of the unwieldy Parliamentary machine. He sketches firmly and credibly the career of a man of action who, fancying himself simply a "man on the make," endeavours vainly to satisfy himself by success in "the House." The intellectual comradeship between this man (an explorer first and last) and his wife is skilfully analyzed; and we admire a slight, but haunting portrait of a Parliamentary hack, hungry for office, who dies, just after turning his coat, from the excitement caused by that operation.

The prelude to the political part of the story is remarkably picturesque and vivid, including, as it does, an excellent description of a South American earthquake, by which the heroine's father—a particularly mean scoundrel—loses his wife; and the shadow of his threatening personality is not less impressive because his intrusiveness, unlike that of too many fictitious scoundrels, is inferior to that of a Jack-in-the-box.

The feeblest part of the story is its love element. Here the "faculty of restraint" with which we have previously credited Mr. Mason baffles legitimate curiosity. The symmetry of the plot is not improved by an irrelevant episode touching Bazaine's treachery during the Franco-German War.

Murdoch (Gladys), COTTON IS KING, 6/ Sands

Outside of the obvious ramifications of this novel, it is the story of the whimsical though solid Capt. Carewe which really interests us. As amateur stroke to the village lifeboat on a stormy night, he meets a poetic death like a stag which, "when it's travelled miles of heather in front of hounds, will leap down off any height to go out to sea with the tide."

My Escapes, by a Bachelor, 6/ Long

An impecunious young man proposes to most of the girls of his acquaintance, with the reservation that he can only marry them if he is left a fortune. The fortune arrives, and the ladies descend upon him. The book is poorly written, and we are unable to discover anything humorous in it.

Oxenham (John), THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN ROSE, 6/ Methuen

We are loth to part with several of the people in this book. Mr. Oxenham possesses the subtle gift of making us like or dislike

his characters at will; beyond that he has achieved a charming background in Switzerland. Of the three men who set out on the quest of love—the golden rose—but one attains it lastingly. The central theme is an idyllic love romance. The picturesque villain who is responsible for most of the excitement is a mountaineer who has no taste for the calling of a guide, and prefers the risks of smuggling. He is not able, however, to subdue the extraordinary vitality which belongs to a hero of fiction.

Pain (Barry), WILHELMINA IN LONDON, 1/ net. Long

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 18, 1906, p. 182.

Perrin (Alice), THE ANGLO-INDIANS, 6/ Methuen

Here is a novel of the order to which Mrs. Croker and others have accustomed us. Bright, and redolent of local atmosphere, it pictures with directness and without exaggeration the comfortable life enjoyed by a civilian official of the higher grade in India, and the comparatively pinched existence in England of the same person when he is pensioned off. The moral of the story is apparently that retired Anglo-Indian officials would be wise if they chose to remain in India instead of returning home. It is to be hoped that all globe-trotters have not the execrable manners of the one who figures here. Still, ignorant and pretentious criticism from such a source is familiar in actual life. The love-interest is not particularly strong or interesting, but the book is well worth reading, for Mrs. Perrin has both insight and experience of her subject.

Richings (Emily), WHITE ROSELEAVES, 6/ Drane

The Court of the Yorkists, Caxton, and the Pastons are all delicately sketched in this story, which revolves round the "White Rose of England," Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. Its effect is, however, considerably diminished by the amount of sententious verbiage it contains.

Rita, EDELWEISS, 6d. Stanley Paul

New edition.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), A BENEDICK IN ARCADY, 6d. Stanley Paul

New edition.

Tippett (Mrs. Henry), THE WASTER, 6/ Long
"The Waster" is a charmingly inconsequent poet-painter whose persistent idealization of women gives rise to much trouble and misunderstanding. Anywhere but in fiction we should call him a dangerous philanderer. The book is well written, but the style lacks vitality.

Vachell (Horace Annesley), THE OTHER SIDE, the Record of Certain Passages in the Life of a Genius, 7d. net. Nelson
New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, July 16, 1910, p. 65.

Whitelaw (David), THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD, a Story of Moscow and London, 6d. Greening
New edition of this exciting story.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), THE DEMON, 1/ net. Methuen

A diverting description of a motor tour in Corsica. The "demon," a charming young person whose ignorance of the conventions is extensive, was brought up on the island in circumstances we will not describe; suffice it to say that the authors have a happy knack of entwining plot with scenery, and the result is pleasantly entertaining.

General.

Cruikshank Reflections, THE PAST AND THE PRESENT IN MERRY TALES AND HUMOROUS VERSE, with 70 Illustrations by George Cruikshank, 1/ net.

Holden & Hardingham

As the compiler remarks in his Introduction, these extracts from 'The Comic Almanacks' of Cruikshank are interesting as suggesting comparisons with the present day. The "hints to novelists" are still applicable, and it is curious to note the ideas of airships and submarines eighty years ago. The illustrations would have gained by being reproduced on better paper.

Doyle (Arthur Conan), THE CASE OF OSCAR SLATER, 6d. Hodder & Stoughton

No impartial reader of the evidence as set forth by the author would, we think, return a verdict of guilty against Oscar Slater. The evidence of identification was not good, and the other points of the prosecution were cleared up by the defence. The Scotch jury disagreed, nine being for "guilty," five for "not proven," and one for "not guilty." Sir Arthur thinks it highly improbable that Slater was guilty of the murder for which he is now undergoing penal servitude.

Editorial Review, AUGUST, ANNIVERSARY NUMBER, 1/

New York, 'Editorial Review' Co.; London, Stevens & Brown

The aim of the *Review* is "to place before the public the leading questions in politics, ethics, and civics, viewed from all angles," and we gather that it has passed "three years of endeavor in the field of higher magazinedom." Portraits of the leading writers are added to their articles. The ordinary reader will, perhaps, find most interest in the contrasts suggested in 'Present-Day British Society.' But is it true that over here "there is little chance for manoeuvring and conniving"? What about the prosecution this summer of aspirants after fashion at Ascot?

Encyclopædia of Islām: No. XIII. BUCAR-CELEBI, 3/6 Luzac

The three most important articles in the new part of this valuable encyclopædia are Prof. W. Barthold's on Bukhara and Bulghar and Prof. C. H. Becker's on Cairo, the latter illustrated by two excellent plans of Fustat and Kahira, based partly upon the researches of Ravaisse, Casanova, and Van Berchem. Prof. Barthold, after giving an admirable résumé of the history of the kingdom of Bukhara, observes that it "has as yet been but little influenced by Russian civilization. The system of administration and taxation which has been extended to the recently acquired provinces is still the same as that in vogue a century ago; the population is still, as before, exploited in the most ruthless manner by the Emir, his officers and governors." The same scholar's learned discussion of the ethnology and language of the Bulghar of the Volga agrees with recent criticism in regarding the late Baron Kunik's view, supported by Ashmarin, as needing further confirmation, and especially an explanation of the non-Slavonic numerals in the so-called 'List of Princes' of the Danubian Bulghars, before it can be finally accepted. Another valuable article of Prof. Barthold's deals with Chaghtai Khan. We have nothing but praise for the skilful manner in which Dr. Becker has compressed an

immense quantity of the best authenticated data on the history of Cairo and its topography into his concise and well-written article. There are numerous other articles of great interest, not to Orientalists alone; and the bibliographies are, as before, of the greatest use. It seems a pity to have given a genealogical tree of the Buyids without inserting dates. We notice that the names of R. Basset and R. Hartmann are now added to the often changed list of editors. Prof. Houtsma, the editor-in-chief, however, has always kept his place, and to him the encyclopædia owes much.

In Praise of Australia, AN ANTHOLOGY IN PROSE AND VERSE, compiled by Florence Gay, 5/ net. Constable

This volume, uniform with those "in praise of" Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, contains a most interesting collection of extracts from Australian verse and books about Australia. The field covered is very large. One's sense of humour is unavoidably stirred when (in spite of the author's statement in the Preface that she was "pledged to weave her garland of thornless roses") one comes across a chapter on cannibalism with such panegyric passages as "The mother eats of her children, and the children of their mother; a man eats of his sister's husband, and of his brother's wife; mother's brother, mother's sister's children, mother's parents, or daughter's children are also eaten of."

Stone (Gilbert), QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON NATIONAL INSURANCE, a Practical and Clear Handbook for All, 1/ net.

Butterworth

Arranged in the form of questions and answers, this handbook seems to provide for all contingencies—from the point of view either of employer or employed. The author's style is clear and his explanations are lucid.

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: ALFRED DE MUSSET, COMÉDIES ET PROVERBES, Vol. III; and LES ORATEURS DE LA RÉVOLUTION, 1/ net each. Dent

Two notable volumes in the publishers' series of French masterpieces. All Musset's delicate and charming work is welcome. The selections from the oratory of the French Revolution give an excellent idea of the varied powers which moved the passions of the people, and the notes and short accounts of the men who spoke will put the reader in the way to appreciate their character and position.

Treasury (A) of Prose and Poetry, selected by Amy Barter, 2/6 net. Harrap

The worst feature of an anthology selected on the plan of 'A Treasury of Prose and Poetry' is generally the quantity of tares that are inserted among the good grain. For its qualifications are generic rather than specific; that is to say, the selections are made solely according to their beauty, worth, distinction, and originality, and not according to any preconceived method. As a rule, in such cases the smaller fry are masters of the citadel, and the standard of achievement is very uneven. Here, however, in spite of the wide field covered in both prose and verse, a respectable level is preserved. In spite of this the volume is too large. An anthology, unless it claims to include everybody of note, like the 'Oxford Book of English Verse,' should, to justify its existence, be compact and representative.

Pamphlets.

Banks (Rev. Gerard W.), THE HARVEST OF THE HIVES, Second edition, 6d.

Unwin Bros.

The author is of opinion that honey is in the present day a neglected product. The object of his pamphlet is to stimulate interest in bee-keeping.

Charnwood (Lord), LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN, 2d. King

A pamphlet which more or less resolves itself into a defence of the adequacy of existing legislative provisions and philanthropic activity on behalf of women forced into immorality. The author points out certain grave dangers incident to the extension of the scope of State action for the repression of vice, and supports with caution Mill's contention that private virtue should be left to fight its own battles without arbitrary State assistance. He also declares that conventional morality is usually more difficult for men than for women.

Glass (James), A HISTORY OF THE "SARACEN'S HEAD," A.D. 1194-1912.
Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, E.C.

A small pamphlet touching on the historic and literary associations of the inn.

Jackson (Congreve), FREE TRADE FETTERS, an International Comparison, 2d.
Love & Malcomson

A pamphlet designed to dispel "the fond delusion that this Country is holding its own in the fight for the World's trade," the author comparing the commerce in manufactured goods between the United Kingdom, Germany, and America, and drawing tables of figures from the third Fiscal Blue-book issued by the Board of Trade. He offers the average Protectionist propagandist arguments.

Wade (W. Cecil), ON READING AS A RECREATION.
Plymouth, Brendon & Son

Address at the opening of the session 1910-11 of the Plymouth Institution, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. The author has a pleasant enthusiasm, and shows how a single book may lead up to a whole range of study. We cannot endorse all his views and opinions—he is, for instance, unfair to Johnson—but he has the right spirit, a gusto for literary discoveries.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Chateaubrun (Le Marquis de), NOTICE SUR LE COMTE STANISLAS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE, DÉPUTÉ AUX ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX, 2fr.
Paris, Champion

Le Comte Stanislas had some reputation as a politician at the outbreak of the French Revolution, and was elected by the noblesse of Paris to the States-General in 1789. He was soon elected president, and on the rejection of his scheme for a constitutional régime on the English model joined the moderate Royalist party. He may be termed a typical Whig, and was always in opposition to the Jacobins. He was murdered by the mob during the August rising of 1792. He was an excellent orator, being intimately connected for some years with the Masonic lodges. The author writes a bright, dignified, and readable biography of him, though perhaps overrating his influence and abilities.

Philology.

Lexicon Abbreviaturarum: DIZIONARIO DI ABBREVIATURE, LATINE ED ITALIANE, USATE NELLE CARTE E CODICI SPECIALMENTE DEL MEDIO-EVO, RIPRODOTTE CON OLTRE 14,000 SEGNI INCISI, PER CURA DI ADRIANO CAPPELLI.
Milan, Hoepli

Second edition.

Picon-Febres (Gonzalo), LIBRO RARO, Voces, Locuciones y otras Cosas de Uso frecuente en Venezuela, Algunas de las Cuales se encuentran en 'Fidelia' y en las demás Novelas del Autor, Segunda Edición, considerablemente Aumentada.
Curacao, Bethencourt & Hijos

Fiction.

Cervantes, Novelas Ejemplares: LA GITANILLA, RINCONETE Y CORTADILLO, EL LICENCIADO VIDRIERA, LA FUERZA DE LA SANGRE, LA ILUSTRE FREGONA, LA TÍA FINGIDA, 1fr. 25 net.
Nelson

Poiteau (Émile), LA MEILLEURE PART, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Grasset

Émile Poiteau, a young writer who follows M. René Bazin and his school in endeavouring to infuse Christian sentiments and idealism into contemporary French literature, is here more "improving" than interesting. Not even the requirements of the *jeune fille*—in whose name many literary sins have been committed—can justify the melancholy array of characters. The family of the country doctor, entirely devoted to the service of God and humanity, is excellent in intention, but dull in presentation. The family of the successful manufacturer is vulgar, but equally dull.

Vogüé (Le Vicomte E. - M. de), JEAN D'AGRÈVE, 1fr. 25.
Nelson
New edition.

General.

Hugo (Victor), BUG-JARGAL, LE DERNIER JOUR D'UN CONDAMNÉ, CLAUDE GUEUX; and LES CHÂTIMENTS, 1fr. 25 net each.
Nelson

Further additions to Messrs. Nelson's attractive French classics.

Jászi (Dr. Oskar), DIE KRISE DER UNGARISCHEN VERFASSUNG, EINE DENKSCHRIFT.
Budapest, Politzer

This is a memorial addressed to Europe at large—that is, to the friends of democracy, of international peace, and of labour throughout Europe. It sets forth the recent developments of military policy in Hungary, and seeks to show that the present position of affairs has been reached by repressive measures which have thwarted and are thwarting the national will. Hungary—so the writer maintains—is on the verge of a great upheaval. Attached to the preface of the memorial are the names of the principal authors, artists, men of science, and journalists belonging to the progressive party whose views are here expressed.

Silve (Claude), LA CITÉ DES LAMPES, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Calmann-Lévy

Eighth edition.

MEREDITH'S FIRST PUBLISHED POEM.

For students of George Meredith and his works the twelfth volume of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* must always have a particular interest, for it contains in the number dated July 7th, 1849, the first published verses from his pen. This is not news to regular readers of the *Journal*, nor yet to students of Meredith; attention was drawn to 'Chillianwallah,' the poem in question, in an article entitled 'Some Notable Beginners in *Chambers's Journal*,' which appeared in its pages in 1895 (No. 577, January 19th), and it is duly recorded in the Meredith bibliographies of Mr. John Lane and Mr. Arundell Esdaile. But it may be news to some that the young poet had used his verses elsewhere before they reached the dignity of print and publication; and since the evidence of this has followed other literary treasures across the Atlantic, and now reposes in the collection of Mr. Henry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia, it seems fitting that the earlier history of the poem should be set down here.

When Meredith returned to England from the Moravian school at Neuwied in Germany, he was destined for the law, and on February 3rd, 1846, he was articled to a solicitor, Richard Stephen Charnock, of 44, Paternoster Row, for a term of five years. To what depths young Meredith became immersed in his legal studies history does not at present relate, but upon this obscure period of his career a ray of light was recently shed by the appearance in the auction-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of five numbers of a manuscript magazine called *The Monthly Observer*. Two of these, numbers 16 and 17, were edited by Meredith; to the other three, numbers 11, 13, and 14, he contributed verses; and it was in number 14, bearing date April, 1849, that 'Chillianwallah' first saw the light. As is usual with manuscript magazines, the contributions were written or drawn upon quarto-sized paper, and arranged and fastened together by the editor, so that the original holographs are preserved. In *The Monthly Observer* it was also the business of the editor for the time being to criticize the work submitted to him, and to Mr. Austin Daniel, of the Examiner's Office, East India House, who edited the April issue of the magazine, some credit is due for certain improvements in 'Chillianwallah.' For more than half a century the poem could only be read in the pages of *Chambers's Journal*; then, in 1908, it was reprinted in New York in 'The Novels of George Meredith: a Study,' by Elmer James Bailey (published in London by Mr. Fisher Unwin), pp. 15-16; and in 1909 Mr. William E. Comfort of Des Moines, Iowa, reproduced it in the form of an elegant brochure; while Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. included it in 'Poems written in Early Youth,' and, subsequently, in the Memorial Edition, vol. xxiv., and the *Édition de Luxe*, vol. xxxiii.

From the editorial chair of *The Monthly Observer* Mr. Daniel pronounced as follows:—

"'Chillianwallah.'—Our Poet, for he deserves the name, has chosen a theme of deep interest to many an English home, and right ably he has worked it out. Chillianwallah!—Truly 'tis a name so sad and strange, and so 'twill sound to man[ny] a widow and bereaved mother as they hear tell of that fatal field.—We must offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Meredith for his poem, it is one of his best. If it has any faults, they to our fantastical judgement appear in the first and second verses; the first verse concludes with: 'Still when'er thou art repeated I would fain be deaf and dumb.' We see no sufficient reason for this wish (which, by the way, does not

sound very poetical) unless it be the all powerful one of Rhyme.—The second: 'Like a breeze through memory's harpstrings.' Poetry should be truth, and we would submit that memory is not remarkable for harpstrings. These are what we consider its faults; for its beauties we must refer our readers to the entire poem."

A comparison of the holograph with the printed version shows that the poet was not above adopting his editor's suggestions, and that he put some further polish on his lines before submitting them for publication. The alterations he made may best be recorded in their natural sequence:—

STANZA I.

Line 6. MS. Tho' we cannot be o'ercome,
Print. Though we can't be overcome,
Line 8. MS. I would fain be deaf or dumb.
Print. I would fain that grief were dumb.

STANZA II.

Lines 3 to 8. MS.

Like a breeze thro' memory's harpstrings
Ringing many a wailful change;
But the wildness and the sorrow,
Has a meaning of its own,
Whereof no glad tomorrow
Can ever change the tone.

Print.

Like a breeze through midnight harpstrings
Ringing many a mournful change;
But the wildness and the sorrow
Have a meaning of their own—
Oh, whereof no glad to-morrow
Can relieve the dismal tone!

The third stanza of *The Monthly Observer* version did not appear at all in *Chambers's Journal*; it reads:—

Chillianwallah, Chillianwallah!
Thou should'st be victorious ground,
Since the days of Alexander
Thou hast been a spot renowned,
Thou art wreathed from distant ages
In the Laurel of his Fame,
But alas! in future pages
Can our England write the same?

STANZA IV.

Line 4. MS. Bridged by the providing foe,
Print. Bridged by the forbidding foe;

STANZA V.

Line 4. MS. Matted with the gory slain;
Print. Matted with the gory stain.

Lines 5 to 8. MS.

There the covert close Artillery
In the gaping Ambuscade,
Wrote its death blank hand of treachery,
On the skeleton brigade.—

Print.

There the murder-mouthed artillery,
In the deadly ambuscade,
Wrote the thunder of its treachery
On the skeleton brigade.

In the American prints referred to above the word "Wrok" at the beginning of the seventh line is retained; but in 'Poems in Early Youth' "Wrought" is substituted for it, a reading which is also adopted in the Memorial Edition, vol. xxiv., and in the *Édition de Luxe*, vol. xxxiii.

Stanza VI. and the first four lines of Stanza VII. come down to us from the *Observer* unaltered, but in the closing quatrain there are a few slight amendments. The MS. version reads:—

And the heart will leap with anguish
That may understand Thee best—
And the hopes of all will languish
Till Thy memory is at rest.

In *Chambers's Journal* these lines became:—

And that heart will leap with anguish
Who may understand thee best;
But the hopes of all will languish
Till thy memory is at rest.

Meredith's other contributions to *The Monthly Observer* it is not proposed to discuss here, but it may be mentioned that to the five numbers which have gone to America he contributed two short poems, a sonnet, and five pieces translated from the German of Heine, Goethe, von Eichendorff, and Uhland. His "editorials" and reviews are both interesting and amusing, and it may be gathered from a perusal of them that he found in this amateur journal a congenial relaxation from the less imaginative and inspiring legal studies which at that time were supposed to occupy his chief attention.

MAURICE BUXTON FORMAN.

BYRON'S MORIAH, A "FLAT BURLGARY."

46, Marlborough Hill, N.W.

THE question raised at the close of my communication on 'Hours of Idleness' in *The Athenæum* of April 27th, 1912, brought forth an interesting and conclusive answer, sent directly to me by my kind correspondent Mr. C. F. Bell, Assistant Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who has found the missing goddess in Christopher Anstey's 'New Bath Guide.' From this, as Mr. Bell says, Byron unquestionably "conveyed" her, foot-note and all. Mr. Bell's reference to the seventh edition, 1770, which I am confident I need not verify, is to the third Letter in that once highly fashionable work, to which both Byron and Shelley, when sowing their literary wild oats, were by no means indebted. This letter is called 'The Birth of Fashion, a Specimen of a Modern Ode,' and, being supposed to be "in the manner of Milton's 'L'Allegro,'" is not in Anstey's characteristic metre, but in what we may perhaps fairly call trochaic dimeter catalectic. Line 17 ff. is the reference, and the passage reads thus:—

FASHION, come,—On me a-while
Deign, fantastic nymph, to smile.
MORIAH thee, in times of yore,
To the motley PROTEUS bore;

while to the word "Moriah" is appended the foot-note "The Goddess of FOLLY." Mr. Bell remarks that even in the classical age of Anstey "Moriah" needed some explanation, having probably been invented by him on the basis of the Greek word *μωρία* (silliness). It is not absolutely certain that he meant, in regard to his goddess's name, to depart from the generally adopted pronunciation of the word ending with an *h*; but it seems to me that so good a metrist as Anstey, and one so classical in his tastes as to have translated a selection from Gay's 'Fables' into Latin verse, would not spoil the movement of his Ode by stressing "Moriah" on the second syllable instead of the first.

Another valued correspondent, Mr. J. W. White of Sheen Cottage, Hampton-on-Thames, has sent me a good deal of information on the subject of this word. The most apposite item is one which ought not to have escaped me; but unfortunately one cannot always read the daily newspapers. Mr. White tells me that "when Canon Alexander made his *début* as Reader at the Temple, in succession to Canon Ainger, it was remarked with approval in the papers that he pronounced 'Moriah' in the first lesson as 'Mōriāh,' and not as 'Mōriāh,'" as Byron, following the fashion, certainly pronounced it. Is it now lawful to suggest that Beecher or some other learned person pointed out to him that he had not only burgled Anstey's goddess and foot-note, but done the elder poet the further wrong of pronouncing her name in a manner hardly reconcilable with the classical intention of the author of 'The New Bath Guide'?

Mr. White has sent me some very interesting notes on "There let him lay," which I should like to incorporate with some of my own in a defence of Byron's phrase; but that would have to be "another story." Meanwhile there is an additional chapter of this present story.

While examining half a row or so of Byron's early volumes in connexion with the question of priority dealt with in *The Athenæum* of April 27th, 1912, I have encountered facts pointing to the dire possibility that we may be asked to adjudicate between a large-paper and small-paper

issue of 'Poems Original and Translated' (1808), which, though described on its own title-page as a "Second Edition," ranks with all right-minded bibliographers and collectors as just as much a first edition as the 'Hours of Idleness' itself.

Some years ago I acquired a copy of this book which struck me as abnormally large; but, not fancying it, I put it away in a back row with other contemned duplicates. It had been the property of Richard Butler Clough and also of E. Saml. Fras. Longstaffe, F.R.H.S., one of whom had used it as a repository for cuttings from newspapers relating to Byron and the Byron family—one as early as 1824, but most of them much later.

Having become beholden to this untidy little repository for some useful information, I felt I must master my distaste for it and at all events measure it by other copies. The result was that it turned out to be three-sixteenths of an inch taller than other uncut copies of the book in my library, and that it varied from them in slight technical details of printing here and there, though all were obviously printed from the same types. The larger book is printed on paper without any water-mark; but the smaller, though still dated 1808 on the title-page, is printed on paper water-marked 1811, so that it is quite clear that the types must have been kept standing at Ridge's at least till 1811, and perhaps longer: hence we may safely say that the right book is not a large-paper copy of the wrong book.

The 'Poems Original and Translated' which Mr. Coleridge ('Poetry,' vol. i., between pp. xii and xiii) describes as "the second published impression" is illustrated, like the 'Hours of Idleness,' by a facsimile title-page. This is unquestionably from one of the larger copies on un-water-marked paper, readily distinguishable from the smaller copies on paper water-marked 1811 by the fact that the open capital E in "Poems" is perfect in the larger and has the serif broken off in the smaller, and that the whole length of the title has been reduced in the smaller by putting the double rules enclosing the epigraphs closer together. Neither book has a title enclosed in an oblong framework of thin single lines, as in Mr. Coleridge's edition. In the bibliography appended to vol. vii. (p. 251) he describes the frontispiece representing Harrow as a lithograph; but it is in fact a vigorous little copperplate, quite impossible even to reproduce creditably by lithography; and this is equally the case with the smaller book and the larger.

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

THE CIPHER OF BURTON'S SIGNATURE SOLVED.

The Union Society, Oxford.

BURTON, the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' almost always in his books added under his name three *r*'s, arranged in the form of an inverted pyramid (*r*'), and the significance of this cipher has been the subject of much speculation.

The true explanation seems to me to be a punning allusion to the armorial bearings of his family.

Recently, while collating some of the books bequeathed by Burton to Christ Church, I found in one a rough pen-and-ink sketch by him of his coat of arms—a fesse between two dogs' heads above, and one

below—with the following explanatory distich underneath:—

Trina canum capita in cyano radiantia scuto
Sunt gentilibus symbola clara meis.

This correctly describes the heraldic charge, for the Burtons of Lindley, Leicestershire, bore Arg., a fesse between three talbots' heads erased or.

The three r's thus correspond, in number and arrangement, to the dogs' heads in the coat of arms.

Further, if we recall the fact that the letter r is the "littera canina" of Persius ("sonat hic de nare canina Littera," Sat. i. 109), Donatus ("Lucilius de littera R, Irritata canis quod homo quam plurima dicitur," Terence, 'Adelphi,' II. iv. 18) giving the reason for that name, it is obvious how Burton made the three r's in his name a cipher or symbol of the "trina canum capita" of his scutum. The whole idea is characteristically Burtonian.

P. HENDERSON AITKEN.

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for September, under the title of 'A Pilgrimage—not to Canterbury,' Dean Latham describes a visit to the goldfields of Western Australia. Mr. C. C. Osborne contributes an article on 'A London Munchausen'—Charles Ottley Groom, who, as the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, figured largely in the public eye during the eighties. 'A Splendid Failure,' by Capt. Harry Graham, gives an account of George Smythe, the prototype of Harry Coningsby in Disraeli's novel. Under the title of 'God's Playthings,' Miss Marjorie Bowen contributes the first of a short series of dramatic episodes leading up to the death of famous personages. 'Prosaic Views on Poetry,' by "J. D. R.," deals with verse from an original point of view, and impeaches several well-known poems and their authors. The customary instalments of 'Michael Ferrys,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle, find a place in the number, while fiction is further represented by two short stories—'My Dowager,' by R. Murray Gilchrist, and 'A Question of Ethics,' 'The Lost Licht' is a poem by Mrs. Violet Jacob.

Blackwood's Magazine for September contains an article on 'Omar, the Policeman of Beyrout,' a character of note and a victim of the Italian bombardment. Other papers are 'With the Abor Expeditionary Force,' 'Shipwrecked,' by George Forbes, F.R.S.; 'A Tight Place,' by Sir Hugh Clifford; 'A Satyrical Drama of Sophocles,' by Dr. A. S. Hunt, with translation; 'In Memoriam: Andrew Lang'; 'The Truth about the Chinese Republic'; and 'Musings without Method.' There is a paper also on Small Holdings; and the story 'Hooken and Hunkin,' by Q., is continued.

Harper's Magazine for September will contain: 'Trouville—a Paris by the Sea,' by Harrison Rhodes; 'The Balking of Christopher,' a story by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'Your United States,' Sixth Paper, by Arnold Bennett; 'The Beautiful Young Man,' a story by Inez Haynes Gillmore; 'Circumstance,' a poem by Samuel McCoy; 'Adventuring along the Upper Orinoco,' by Caspar Whitney; 'Beauty and the Jacobin,' concluded, by Booth Tarkington; the continuation of 'The Judgment House,' by Sir Gilbert Parker; 'The Pandemonium of Animals,' by Clarence Day, jun.; 'Sun-Storms and the Earth,' by E. Walter Maunder; 'Once,' a poem by Louise Collier Wilcox; 'Isaac,' a story by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; 'Mark Twain,' Eleventh Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'How Poor an Instrument!' a story by Katherine Metcalf Roof; 'Some Continental Visits,' by Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone; 'Fuego,' a story by Horace Fish; and the usual editorial matter.

Literary Gossip.

THE Australian *Bookfellow* (of July 1st) alludes to the result of the British Copyright Act in its application to Australasia. It gives the concession of an independent copyright status to the self-governing British Dominions, including the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. Heretofore the copyright law ran concurrently with British law. The alternatives for Australia and New Zealand are either to endorse the Act (Section 25), in which case Australasian authors will enjoy British rights, or to do nothing, in which case things will remain as at present, with the difference that publication in Australasia will not give protection beyond that region.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has entrusted the production of a memoir of his uncle, Lord Lyons, the distinguished diplomatist, to Lord Newton, who served for several years under him at the Paris Embassy. Lord Newton would be grateful for an opportunity of inspecting any letters of interest that may be in the possession of Lord Lyons's correspondents or their families. If any such letters are sent to him at Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire, they will be carefully preserved, and returned as soon as possible to their owners.

MR. T. E. HULME, who is already familiar to students of Bergson as the translator of his 'Introduction to Metaphysics' and as one of the first exponents of his philosophy in this country, is at present engaged in translating Georges Sorel's 'Réflexions sur la Violence.' M. Sorel is known by name to many as the philosopher of Syndicalism, to few as a thinker who has been much influenced by Bergson. The book is to be published by Messrs. Stephen Swift.

M. GUSTAVE COHEN, who was recently appointed Professor of the French Language and Literature to the University of Amsterdam, is leaving Paris to reside there.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has just received from Mr. W. E. Hardenburg, writing from Alberta, Canada, a letter authorizing him to print immediately a manuscript in his possession entitled 'The Devil's Paradise,' and also sending him a further MS. entitled 'Across South America; or, Over the Andes and Down the Putumayo and the Amazon.'

Mr. Hardenburg was the man who first called attention to the Putumayo atrocities, and caused the Government to send out Mr. (now Sir Roger) Casement on a special mission to their scene.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has also arranged to publish in his "South American Series" a translation of M. F. Garcia Calderon's book 'Les Démocraties latines de l'Amérique,' a study of the political and intellectual evolution of the South American peoples and the problems that confront them in the future. The French Premier, M. Poincaré, contributes an Introduction

to the volume. The translation is being done by Mr. Bernard Miall.

THE remains of the 'Ichneutæ' of Sophocles, which we mentioned on the 10th inst. in reviewing part ix. of the 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri,' will shortly be available in a volume, 'Tragicorum Græcorum Fragmenta Papyracea,' which is being prepared by Dr. A. S. Hunt for the "Oxford Classical Texts," and will be issued by the Clarendon Press, probably this month. Besides the new pieces of Sophocles, the book will include the most important additions made to the fragments of the Greek tragedians by Egyptian discoveries during the last few years.

LORD CRANWORTH'S new work on East Africa, entitled 'A Colony in the Making,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Friday. The author is well acquainted with the country, and has endeavoured to provide information that will be specially serviceable to intending settlers.

THE September number of *The Round Table* will also be published next week by the same firm. The three main articles of this issue are devoted to 'India and the Empire,' 'Canada and the Navy,' and 'The Labour Movement in Australia.'

NEXT TUESDAY Messrs. Hutchinson will publish a new novel, entitled 'From the Valley of the Missing,' by Grace Miller White.

MESSRS. JACK have in hand no fewer than sixty-seven fresh volumes of "The People's Books." The next dozen will appear on September 4th, and will include 'Aristotle,' by Prof. A. E. Taylor; 'Eucken,' by Dr. A. J. Jones; 'Evolution,' by Mr. E. S. Goodrich; 'Aviation,' by Mr. Sidney F. Walker; 'Syndicalism,' by Mr. J. H. Harley; and 'Dietetics,' by Dr. Alex. Bryce. Although the series has been before the public only five months, one of the volumes, 'Botany,' by Dr. Marie Stopes, is already being printed in Braille type for the blind.

MESSRS. W. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge announce 'Biblical History for Schools: New Testament,' by Canon Foakes-Jackson, with the collaboration of Mr. B. T. Dean Smith, a book which, it is hoped, will be of service to theological students, and particularly to schools; and 'Divorce Problems of To-day,' by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes, who has for several years made a special study of the subject.

THE remarkable and strenuous career of General Booth was closed on Tuesday evening last at the age of 83. Whatever views are taken of his methods, there can be no question that he was a great man, with the faith which removes mountains, the power alike to influence men by his personality, and to organize with untiring vigour. 'In Darkest England and the Way Out' is the best-known of his books. His pamphlets and publications for the Salvation Army are very numerous, that institution having been begun as the Christian Mission over forty years ago.

SCIENCE

Soil Conditions and Plant Growth. By Edward J. Russell. (Longmans & Co.)

THE study of the soil and its relation to plant growth has progressed so satisfactorily in recent years that it is almost startling to read the first chapter of this volume, and realize how very little was really known upon the subject until after the middle of the last century. Dr. Russell's brief historical notes are extremely interesting. He shows how in mediæval literature there are numbers of passages which, at the time, were ingenious speculations, but which have since been shown by properly controlled experiments to have considerable justification. The efforts of the investigators of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to discover the "principle of growth" and "plant nutrients" were not entirely successful, mainly because their knowledge of agricultural chemistry was insufficient to enable them to exclude errors from their experiments. Some progress was made later; but the same hindrance was encountered in a lesser degree in the nineteenth century, even by Liebig himself, and Lawes, Gilbert, and Priestly, in their efforts to explain nutrition, though it may be noted that Liebig's assertion that plants obtain all their carbon from the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere met with general acceptance. The account of the investigations of these and other workers—leading up to the discovery by Schloesing and Müntz in 1877 that nitrification in the case of non-leguminous plants was due to micro-organisms in the soil; Warington's discovery that ammonia is first converted into nitrite and then into nitrate; and Winogradsky's success in isolating the bacteria in 1890—reads like a romance. That the nitrogenous nutrition of leguminous plants is affected by the action of bacteria in the root nodules was soon afterwards proved by Hellriegel and Wilfarth, and confirmed by Gilbert in experiments conducted at Rothamsted. The determining of these initial problems was the actual beginning of the bacteriology of the soil.

In chap. ii. Dr. Russell proceeds to deal with the requirements of plants, explaining, according to the latest knowledge, the processes by which they live and grow. He treats of the effects of the water supply and temperature—two of the principal factors which determine the distribution of crops in cultivated land, and, with other conditions, such as the nature of the soil, &c., the distribution of the natural flora of any country. Most of this information—indeed, the whole volume, is of no less value to the practical cultivator than the student. The chapter goes on to deal with the raw material out of which plant food is synthesized, the compounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and sodium securing the longer notices.

The special effects of phosphates on crops, namely, in encouraging greater root extension and, at certain seasons, hastening the ripening processes, and increasing the quality and feeding value of the crop, though important, seem scarcely so striking as the effects of nitrogen and potash, both the latter having marked influence on the growth of the plant and weight of crop. In the same chapter certain injurious substances to be found in soils are described, such as acids and metallic salts.

A most interesting subject, the stimulation of plant growth by electricity, is the subject of a brief notice. Experiments have recently been carried out by Mr. J. H. Priestly, at Bitton, in which electricity has been generated on a large scale, and discharged from a series of points fixed on wire over the plants. The following increases of crops are said to have been obtained: wheat, 29; carrots, 50; strawberries, 25; and beets, 33 per cent. This subject may be recommended for further experiments. Early crops are always of superior value, and, if it can be shown conclusively that electric culture may be made commercially profitable, market gardeners will be forthcoming with sufficient enterprise to embark on the industry. As bearing on the same question, namely, stimulation of growth, it is worth while to mention Molisch's experiments, which prove that perennial plants, such as spiræa, rhubarb, and sea-kale, steeped in water at 98° C. at the end of November or early in December, grow more quickly after being placed in the forcing-house. In this respect the effect of hot water on the plants appears to be similar to that obtained by other investigators by treating lilacs and other deciduous plants in the resting season with chloroform or ether.

Chap. iii. deals with the constitution of the soil, the mineral matter, the physical properties of the various fractions, calcium carbonate, the soil water, organic matter, and nitrogen compounds.

In the succeeding chapter the carbon and nitrogen cycles in the soil are explained, the formation of ammonia, nitrification, fixation of nitrogen and fixation by bacteria in symbiosis with Leguminosæ, a subject which has received considerable attention from investigators in recent years. A chapter on the biological conditions of the soil, with references to water, air, and food supplies, temperature, and effect of toxins, leads up to the subject of sterilization, or, as the author expresses it, the "simplification of the soil population by partial sterilization." Sterilization is important and cultivators are looking to scientific investigators to discover convenient means for sterilizing small or large quantities of soil. The present system of market gardening, by reason of the crowding together of plants of one kind, tends greatly to the spread of insect pests and fungous diseases, and it is hoped that soil sterilization will enable the cultivator to start with an uncontaminated root medium. For this purpose it is necessary

that the sterilization shall be sufficient to kill wireworm, eelworm, and parasitic fungi. The experiments of Dr. Russell and Mr. Hutchinson have shown that partial sterilization, namely, heating to 98° C., is followed by an increase of bacterial flora and production of ammonia, but we doubt if such heat is sufficient to destroy the pests. There is the danger that in heating the soil sufficiently to destroy wireworm, for instance, its fertility may be impaired owing to loss of bacteria, &c. More experiments are needed.

In chap. vi. the soil is considered in its relation to plant growth, and the factors which lead to soil exhaustion are explained. The chapter and appendix on soil analysis and its interpretation, and a description of the methods of carrying out a systematic analysis, will be read for their practical interest.

Like all the volumes in the series ("Monographs on Bio-chemistry"), the work contains an extensive bibliography, which students will find of very great service. Altogether, Dr. Russell's book may be thoroughly recommended: first, because it deals with scientific matters of direct importance to agriculture and, secondly, because the author, who has been recently appointed Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, is himself a leading investigator in the subjects on which he writes.

BOILERS, MARINE AND OTHERS.

"BOILER EXPLOSIONS are never attributable to inevitable accident." This observation from the report of the Commissioners on Boiler Explosions serves as the text for Mr. E. J. Rimmer's careful digest of the maladies of the boiler and the responsibility which the employer or owner bears for diagnosing, preventing, or remedying them. The physics of the boiler are imperfectly understood by many who use it, or are known only in an empirical way. This is made clearer, if demonstration were necessary, by a section of some pages in Mr. Rimmer's book on the explosions which are caused by "water-hammer," a term used to denote the hammering of water on the sides of a pipe. This occurrence, due to condensation of steam and the consequent creation of a partial vacuum, which causes the water to surge up and hammer the pipe, might in the present state of knowledge be described, in spite of the Commissioners' dictum, as an accident which was on occasion inevitable, in the sense that

Boiler Explosions, Collapses, and Mishaps: being a Summary of the Causes of Boiler Explosions and the Recommendations for their Prevention contained in the Reports of the Board of Trade from 1882 to 1911; together with a Statement of the Statutory Duties of Steam Users and their Liabilities as defined by the Commissioners holding Investigations under the Boiler Explosion Acts. By E. J. Rimmer. With an Introduction by A. A. Hudson. (Constable & Co.)

Practical Design of Marine Boilers. By John Gray. (Same publishers.)

it could not be foreseen. But even in mysterious cases of water-hammer it is probable that a careful observance of all the provisions for inspection of the steam pipes, would reduce the liability to accident to very small dimensions.

Mr. Rimmer's book which, is conveniently divided into sections, deals first with the legislation in regard to boilers and boiler explosions, and next with the obligations of employers and insurance companies as defined by the courts of inquiry and by the Commissioners. Over two thousand inquiries have been held in all, and the findings at these inquiries constitute in themselves a volume of information, advice, and warning. The first two sections of Mr. Rimmer's work present this information in a tabulated and tabloid form. His third section summarizes in an extremely valuable and comprehensive way the cause and prevention of explosions, both as based on these official inquiries and on independent investigations. The causes are broadly classified under Abnormal Steam Pressure, Weakness, Corrosion, Overheating, and Bad Jointing. That knowledge of the boiler is growing, and that its importance is becoming recognized, are facts to which there are two independent pieces of testimony. The table facing p. 31, and recording diagrammatically the annual number of explosions and collapses ashore and afloat, shows a steady diminution of both in the last fifty years, though, as is "inevitable" from the increase in the number of boilers in use, there is an increase in "sundry mishaps." The other piece of evidence lies in the supply of scientifically framed handbooks for the use of boiler attendants. Several quotations from these appear in Mr. Rimmer's Appendixes.

Mr. Gray's method of dealing with the practical design of single-ended and double-ended marine boilers assumes the workmanlike form of taking first a specification—diameter, length of boiler, heating surface required, grate area, and working pressure—and showing the draughtsman or the engineer how it should be drawn. The spacing of the three or four furnaces (the second being chosen generally as more comprehensive and illustratively useful), the spacing of the tubes, the plates, the combustion chamber, are all worked out. The instance of the single-ended boiler is supplemented by that of the double-ended type, and both are constructed in Mr. Gray's hypothetical workshop, with proper regard for cost of material and cost of working, as well as in conformity with the rules and requirements of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's. The book, which is the only one at present dealing with these high-pressure boilers in a way that is comprehensible to the working draughtsman and engineer, puts together much that is scattered in miscellaneous publications. It is written colloquially, and is supplemented by useful tables, as well as ample and clear working drawings.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Method (The) of Archimedes, recently Discovered by Heiberg, a Supplement to the Works of Archimedes, 1897, edited by Sir Thomas L. Heath, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press
Heiberg's discovery six years ago of a Greek manuscript containing, among other works, virtually the whole of a mathematical treatise opened up a large field of discussion concerning the method and position of Archimedes in Greek scientific thought. We are now partially enabled to trace the steps whereby the Greek geometers arrived at the resolution of their theorems. Archimedes wrote about 250 B.C., and by the exercise of simple methods discovered the volume and the centre of gravity of any segment of a sphere and the centre of gravity of a semicircle, among other interesting mathematical formulae. Included in this work is a letter from him to Eratosthenes, relating his method of treating mechanical problems.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London: PETRIFICATIONS OF THE EARLIEST EUROPEAN ANGIOSPERMS, by Marie C. Stopes.

Royal Society
This interesting paper, by a palaeobotanist of established reputation, sets out to record what evidence there is for the existence of angiosperms in England during a period when they are commonly reputed to have been non-existent; to provide a botanical analysis of the anatomical structure of the specimens, which belong to three new genera; and to examine certain points of phylogenetic interest in them. There are several plates, and a bibliography is included.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2092, REPORT ON LANDSHELLS COLLECTED IN PERU IN 1911 BY THE YALE EXPEDITION UNDER PROF. HIRAM BINGHAM, with Descriptions of a New Subgenus, a New Species, and New Varieties, by William Healey Dall; and 2093, **THE NAMES OF THE LARGE WOLVES OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN NORTH AMERICA**, by Gerrit S. Miller, Jun.

Washington, the Institution

Timehri: THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH GUIANA, July, 2/6
Demerara, 'The Argosy' Co.

This special number deals, as exhaustively as is compatible with the exigencies of space, with every feature of Colonial activity in British Guiana. The numerous articles embrace a wide variety of topics—industries, finance, law, education, anthropology, geography, colonization, medicine, and entomology—and are competently written. Tables and statistics are supplied, and there are a number of photographs.

United States National Museum: 1904, DIAGNOSES OF NEW BARNACLES FROM THE PHILIPPINE ARCHipelago AND CHINA SEA, by Henry A. Pilsbry; 1905, **A SECOND METEORIC FIND FROM SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS**, by George P. Merrill; 1906, **A ZOOGEOGRAPHIC STUDY BASED ON THE PYRAMIDELLID MOLLUSKS OF THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA**, by Paul Bartsch; 1907, **NEW CYCLOGASTERID FISHES FROM JAPAN**, by C. H. Gilbert and C. V. Burke; and 1908, **SOME NEW MOLLUSCA FROM THE SILURIAN FORMATIONS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE**, by Henry Shaler Williams.

Washington, Government Printing Office

Science Gossip.

THE total number of hours of sunshine recorded at Greenwich in the first twenty days of the present month was not more than 78 out of a possible 300. The exceptional cloudiness of the month indicated by these figures will be realized when it is remembered that the average total of hours of sunshine for the whole of August is 210 out of the 447 hours that the sun is above the horizon. On four only of these twenty days did the shaded thermometer reach a maximum greater than 70°.

A STRIKING example of astronomical photography lately distributed from the Harvard College Observatory consists of a series of nine positive photographs which together show the whole of the Southern Milky Way, from negatives taken with a lens an inch and a half in diameter. Exposures were given for periods ranging from about eleven to twenty-one hours. A similar representation of the Northern portion of the Galaxy is partially completed, and it is claimed that this is the first publication in which the Milky Way is shown systematically throughout its whole extent by photographs, as distinguished from hand drawings. The claim may be allowed, for though Mr. Franklin-Adams, who died last week, had completed his series of photographs of the heavens, which were designed in the first place to give a complete representation of the region of the Milky Way, these have not yet been published.

AMONG recent Government Publications is the Greenwich Investigation of the Motion of Halley's Comet from 1759 to 1910 (post free 3s. 4d.).

In a recently published paper Prof. T. J. J. See discusses the theory of globular clusters of stars in the light of the speculations of the elder Herschel, combined with modern determinations of the law of distribution of the stars composing such clusters. Herschel considered that sidereal systems made up of thousands of stars exhibit the effects of a clustering power which is everywhere moulding these systems into symmetrical figures, as if by the continued action of central forces. Prof. See holds that such a clustering power is supplied by universal gravitation acting through immense periods of time, giving an internal arrangement of the stars with increase of density towards the centre of the cluster. This power would eventually bring about increasing accumulation in the centre, so that the cluster would finally unite into a single mass of enormous magnitude. It is suggested that giant stars of the type of Canopus and Arcturus have arisen in this way. In view of the evidence adduced, Prof. See claims that the "capture" theory of the formation of these clusters offers a good explanation of their origin.

THE spectroscopic binary γ Geminorum appears to be of exceptional interest on account of the relative length of its period, which has been determined by Mr. Harper of the Ottawa Observatory to be nearly six years. With the exception of a Orionis, which has been shown to have a period approximately the same, no known spectroscopic binary has nearly such a long period, the other binaries of this type having periods ranging from a fraction of a day up to one hundred days. As is well known, the periods of visual binaries are, in general, very long when compared with those of spectroscopic binaries. There are, however, some with

relatively short periods, the shortest known being that of δ Equulei, 5.70 years. It would thus appear that γ Geminorum and α Orionis bridge over the gap between the longest spectroscopic and the shortest visual binary.

THE GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION has issued the programme of a long excursion to the east coast of Scotland, September 12th to 19th, to which members of the British Association are invited.

SEÑOR JORGE ENGERRAND, Professor of Prehistory at the Archaeological Museum of Mexico, has lately reviewed the whole question of "eoliths," which during the last ten years has divided the students of the antiquity of man into two groups. Those who believe that these roughly worked flints have been made by man, or by some creature much resembling him, assign the appearance of this "Precursor" to a geological epoch before the Chellean, while some even, like Prof. Verworm, declare that the eoliths were not the earliest instruments made, and would push back the appearance of a flint-chipping animal on the earth to a much earlier date.

On the other hand, anthropologists of the celebrity of the Abbé Breuil have succeeded in showing that the "bulb of percussion," the "retouches," and all the other signs of human or quasi-human workmanship upon which the defenders of the artificiality of eoliths rely, can be produced by natural causes such as the rotation of the flints in a confined space, as in a vessel made for the purpose, or in the whirlpools formed in a rapid stream.

Señor Engerrand is of the latter school, and says that, from his examination of the eoliths of Lower California and the sites in which they are found, he is convinced that there is no criterion at our disposal by which we can distinguish "artefacts" from flints chipped by nature. Without, therefore, disputing the high antiquity of man or his apish predecessor, he thinks the existence of eoliths in any particular stratum is no proof of it.

In a communication to the Société de Biologie de Paris MM. Levaditi, Danulesco, and Arzt show that certain pyogenic or pus-forming microbes, when injected into the median nerve, will produce an acute attack of meningitis in the ape. From the undoubtedly cruel experiments performed, they deduce that the microbes in question proceed by way of the lymphatic spaces which separate the nervous fibres, and attack the meninges directly, without troubling the rachidian ganglia. In this respect they behave differently from the virus of hydrophobia or of the new disease poliomyelitis, which according to the authors shows such an affinity for these ganglia that it lodges there, and thence attacks the conjunctive tissues which surround them.

A NEW monorail has been produced, and is the invention of a young Australian engineer named Kearney. Disregarding the use of the gyroscopes, the Brennan system, Mr. Kearney arranges his line on the "switch-back" principle, the train of coaches immediately after leaving a station descending a gradient which may be as great as 1 in 3. It is claimed, that by this means a speed of 80 kilometres per hour is attained 25 seconds after the train is set in motion, and the necessity for the lifts used in most underground railways is done away with, the stations being all at surface level. The ascent to a station is made by means of a motor worked by electricity supplied by an overhead wire; and this comes into play automatically as the force of gravitation is expended.

According to the current number of *La Nature*, Mr. Kearney has obtained a concession for a line on this principle between Nice and Monte Carlo, which will reduce the 35 minutes now occupied by express trains to 20. It is also said that a speed of 200 kilometres an hour can be attained on this system with safety.

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing next week 'British Plant Galls: a Classified Text-book of Cecidology,' by Mr. E. W. Swanton, with a Preface by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, illustrated with 32 plates. Numerous galls with which country-lovers are familiar are illustrated in colour, together with the insects that cause them; and the second part will contain a descriptive catalogue of all British varieties, classified on a botanical basis.

FINE ARTS

Rome et la Renaissance de l'Antiquité à la fin du XVIII^e Siècle. Par L. Hauteceur. (Paris, Fontemoing.)

THIS one hundred and fifth instalment of the "Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome" deserves a hearty welcome from students of art, throwing, as it does, new light on many vexed questions connected with the evolution of artistic taste in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The point of view of the author, as stated in the Preface, is that "l'art antiquisant," or, in other words, the revival of "classicism," which spread through every European country just before the French Revolution, owes its origin not to the newly discovered remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but to the influence which the monuments, museums, and galleries of Rome exercised on artists, students, and tourists, congregating every season by the thousand within the walls of the Sacred City. "C'est à Rome que des étrangers élaborèrent l'art antiquisant, et c'est de Rome qu'ils le rapportèrent aux Nations."

This theory is illustrated, commented upon, and proved to be true in a volume of 279 pages, divided into three books, which deal respectively, first, with the "origins" of the evolution in taste, that is to say, the causes and reasons which made classic influence prevail over Berninian and Borrominian mannerism; secondly, with the effects of the reform on architecture, painting, sculpture, and decorative arts; thirdly, with the effects of this evolution in France, England, and Germany. The volume closes with a copious and valuable bibliographical index, and a list of the 43 plates, reproducing works of Piranesi, Panini, Asprucci, Mengs, Kauffmann, David, Gavin Hamilton, Flaxman, &c.

The author's sketches of the origins of the Académie de France in Rome (first housed in the Palazzo Mancini-Salviati on the Corso), of the meeting-places of the genial international crowd (the Caffè del Greco in the Via Condotti is still flourishing), and of the advent and career in Rome of such leaders as Winckelmann, Caylus, and Ennio Quirino Visconti, are excellent, and they conceal under their

simplicity and verve an immense amount of research among contemporary documents.

Some sections of this volume will prove of exceptional interest to the English reader. The first concerns the preponderance in Italy and Rome of British travellers, purchasers, and amateurs over those of other nations. They were always ready to outbid competitors, and carry away to their castles and town houses the pick of the antiquarian market. The perusal of Michaelis's 'Ancient Marbles in Great Britain' makes this point clear. It is true that the troubles of the Civil War caused the dispersion of Lord Arundel's collection, but others soon took its place—those of Lord Pembroke, Peter Lely, Carteret, Richard Mead, and the Earl of Winchelsea. The fashion of the "Continental tour" had been made popular since the beginning of the eighteenth century by Sir Andrew Fountaine, Richard Boyle, and above all by the Earl of Burlington. Lord Leicester and Dr. Mead sought copies of ancient frescoes and pictures; Ponsonby and Desborough, gems and marbles; Howard, imperial busts and portrait heads; Somerset, sarcophagi, &c. All these leading men formed themselves into the Society of Dilettanti, which became paramount in arousing new interests and propagating the taste for classic art. A journey to Italy and Rome became the correct thing among people of leisure. In 1760 Paciaudi wrote to Caylus: "I am astonished to find how few amateurs there are in Paris, while these devils of Britons are carrying off everything." One of them would offer Cardinal Furietti three thousand guineas for the two small Centaurs just found in Hadrian's Villa; and equally large inducements were offered to the Barberini, the Mattei, and the Ottoboni for some of the spoils of their museums.

Other sections of the volume deal with the effects of the movement on British architecture and British art in general, including an analysis of Flaxman's work, in which the influence on his style of Italo-Greek vase paintings is clearly established.

The volume, while not reaching the standard of an authoritative work, affords both pleasant and instructive reading, and overflows with information. It is open to a few criticisms. One concerns the frequent misspelling of personal and place names and quotations from the Italian. Another concerns the author's disregard for certain fundamental sources relating strictly to the subject, such as the correspondence between Gavin Hamilton and Townley, and Lanciani's 'Storia degli Scavi e de Musei di Roma.' He could have gathered from these works valuable information about the Byres-Jenkins-Hamilton triumvirate, the institution of the Papal Commissariato delle Antichità, the fate of the Medici and Mattei museum, and the "estivation" of the colony of foreign artists in Rome on the hills of Tusculum and Tibur.

The forty-three illustrations have been chosen with great care, and are all to the point.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, JULY, 1/6

Reading, Slaughter & Son;
London, Elliot Stock

This journal is connected with several flourishing historical and antiquarian societies. The present number contains reports, proceedings, notes, queries, and statements from the various societies, and a few papers, the most interesting of which are on Reading Abbey, a discovery of Roman coins in Hampshire, family Bibles, and Church Briefs. There are several reviews, and excellent plates of churches, naves, transepts, sculptured figures, and the like.

Birmingham and Midland Institute, Archæological Society, TRANSACTIONS, EXCURSIONS, AND REPORT, for the Year 1911.

Printed for Subscribers only

These *Transactions* contain four learned articles on the formation of a municipal borough at Evesham in the seventeenth century; on Stoke Prior Church; on monumental effigies in the churches of Worcestershire, and on Norman work in them. They are all the product of careful research. The rest of the volume contains an account of the excursions of the Society to various places of archæological interest and relevant miscellaneous matter. There are many excellent illustrations.

Essex Archæological Society, TRANSACTIONS, Vol. XII. Part IV., 8/

Colchester, the Society

This report, supplemented by illustrations, contains diverse and valuable archæological material. Papers of particular note are those on Roman Colonization, the Religious Gilds of Essex, Gosfield Church and Hall, All Saints', Colchester, the Court House at Barking, and Essex Churches. The Society's meetings, excursions, donations, financial accounts, and general report are included.

Rothery (Guy Cadogan), STAIRCASES AND GARDEN STEPS, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

Mr. Rothery writes pleasantly of the history and development of the staircase from its earliest beginnings to present-day practice. Some of the descriptions of staircases are tedious and uninforming to those who have not seen the originals, but from the historical point of view they may be necessary to illustrate tendencies which might escape the reader if indicated by illustration only. The book is a little difficult to place: it is neither technical enough to be of use to the architect or designer, nor popular enough to hold the attention of the public which interest itself in art or archæology. The volume forms the third of the House Decoration Series, Mr. Rothery being also the author of the two previous issues. If the series is intended to give house decorators a larger outlook and awaken in them a pride in their work, its purpose is excellent. The need of the day, created by the decay of the old apprenticeship system, is the revival of sober, quiet craftsmanship. There are many signs of a return to saner ideals in decoration, and Mr. Rothery does good service in so far as he strengthens this tendency. His book is agreeably got up, and has some interesting illustrations, though it shows some signs of being hurried through the press. On pp. 127 and 128, for instance, are printers' errors; in the latter case attention is called to an "enormous handrail cut out of oak beams no less than ten feet square." It should, of course, read "ten inches." A glossary, a bibliography, and an index are added.

WATER-COLOURS AT MANCHESTER.

THANKS to a consistent policy, patiently pursued during a number of years, the Manchester Whitworth Institute possesses what is probably the best historical collection of British water-colours outside London. To illustrate artists who are represented either inadequately or not at all in the permanent collection, there was opened last week at the Institute an important loan exhibition of nineteenth-century water-colours, and also a precious assemblage of drawings and paintings by John Sell Cotman, lent from the collection of Mr. Russell J. Colman of Norwich.

Unfortunate defects in the educational value of the water-colour exhibition are the total disregard for chronological order in the arrangement, and the inexplicable way in which works by the same artist are scattered about in different places. It is also difficult to understand why contemporary painters of the type of Mr. J. Aumonier and Mr. Herbert Marshall should be included, while men like Whistler and Brabazon are omitted. Otherwise the period chosen is well covered. The Pre-Raphaelite group is adequately represented, and so are Pinwell and the early Victorian illustrators. A natural desire to show minor painters of local origin partially accounts for what appears to be an undue preponderance of second-rate work, but, though the collection contains many drawings of rare quality, it also includes a few unworthy of the great names they bear.

The De Wints—if all are accepted—are especially disappointing. David Cox's *Pennine maw* is a poor, woolly affair; his *In a Welsh Valley* is decidedly artificial; but, happily, another drawing of a Welsh valley (151) on straw paper, dated 1853, is a superb example of the vigorous and expressive draughtsmanship of his later years. Of a dozen water-colours illustrating Turner's middle period the best are two drawings lent by the Oldham Corporation—*The Rhine above Schaffhausen* and *Bridge over the Moselle*; the smaller *Wolf's Hope* is merely an example of the master's "pot-boiling" for book-illustration. Bonington is magnificently represented by some half a dozen drawings, among them being a delicately coloured *Distant View of Rouen*, apparently an early work, and a masterly *Palace of the Tuileries*, which for sure directness of handling and limpid purity of colour has no superior, and hardly an equal, in the exhibition. It is perhaps most nearly approached by Cecil Lawson's brilliant *River and Landscape*. An unusually good Clarkson Stanfield, *The Passing Storm*, and a group of accomplished drawings by Sam Bough, must be noted before passing on to what is the principal attraction of the exhibition—the Cotman Room.

Altogether fifty-five Cotmans are lent by Mr. Russell Colman: ten oil paintings, including the well-known *Landscape with Waterfall*; twenty-six water-colours; and nineteen drawings in black and white or monochrome. In many respects the most impressive of the oils is the large marine *After a Storm*, showing the storm-clouds rolling away over the boats in the foreground. The movement and luminosity of the sky are no doubt helped by the broken colour employed, and here, as in many other ways, Cotman anticipates modern methods. A tiny river scene, *Calm—a Norfolk Wherry*, is a delightful forerunner of *la peinture grise*; and the oils generally reveal a tender lyricism and temperamental kinship with the later Barbizon painters. This kinship may also be traced in the water-colours,

among which the *Gateway of the Abbey, Aumale, Normandy*, recalls Isabey in its decorative treatment of a gaily coloured crowd of figures. The *Greta Bridge* is a larger version of the water-colour in the British Museum, not quite so limpid in colour, but exquisite in drawing. The simplicity of the mountain tops here and of the black-and-white study of *Moorland and Trees* illustrates the aims of some of our more advanced contemporary landscape painters. The admirable rendering of distance in these and other works suggests that the water-colour *Storm—Yarmouth Beach* must be unfinished. The sky is comparatively formless, and the almost vertical beach emphasizes a general breakdown in the recording of values. The drawing has obviously been left in a muddle, and for the sake of Cotman's reputation should not be shown as a finished product of his brush. How masterly that brush could be, how amazingly inventive it was in design, with what richness it could lay on colour, is amply made manifest in this collection, which should attract visitors from all parts of the country before it closes in September. F. R.

Fine Art Gossip.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the sudden death of Prof. Edmondo Solmi, which occurred last week at his home, Spilamberto (Modena), at the early age of 34. As a student of the MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci he was almost without a rival, and the brilliant intuition which enabled him to solve problems and explain passages in the MSS. won him international fame. His contributions to the literature of Leonardo during the last ten years have been numerous and of the utmost importance, though many are comparatively inaccessible to all but Italian students, being buried in the pages of local periodicals. We trust that they may now be collected and issued in a volume.

FRAGMENTS of frescoes dealing with the history of St. John the Baptist have recently been discovered in the chapel of St. Michael in the church of S. Pietro in Gessate at Milan. They are thought to be by Giovanni Donato da Montorfano.

THAT excellent firm the Istituto d'Arti Grafiche at Bergamo is issuing two catalogues—that of the Gallery at Verona, compiled by Dr. Trecca, and that of the Accademia Carrara at Bergamo, by Dr. Corrado Ricci. Both will be well illustrated, and should be very useful to connoisseurs and students of art.

AN exhibition of the works of Daniel Chodowiecki (etchings and drawings) was opened to the public in July at the Städel Institute at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Since 1866 this gallery has possessed a remarkable collection of the artist's work, having in that year acquired the collection of Senator Usener of Frankfurt, consisting of over 3,000 examples.

ACCORDING to the *Cicerone* (Heft 16) the collection of the late Dr. Lippmann, Director of the Print-Room at Berlin, is to be sold by Herr Rudolph Lepke on November 26th. The sale will be "an event of international importance," for, though the collection is small, every item is of the highest quality. Among the fifty pictures are examples by Barthel Beham and Wohlgemuth; an important "Birth of the Virgin" by Hans von Kulmbach; a celebrated little triptych by Isenbart; an early "Crucifixion" by Quentin Matsys, and other works of great interest.

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing next week the 'Memories' of Sir Frederick Wedmore, who by no means confines himself to art, and 'Rodin,' by Muriel Ciolkowska, one of the "Little Books on Art." In this biography the opinions of numerous critics are collected, and there will be a catalogue of the sculptor's chief works.

SIR GASTON MASPERO's new edition of the 'Guide du Visiteur au Musée du Caire' is at last out, and is in every way worthy of its author. Sir Gaston is careful to distinguish what such a handbook should and should not contain, and especially in what respects it should differ from the guides of Murray, Joanne, and Baedeker, which are, as he points out, intended for a different purpose. In the chronological sketch with which he prefaces the description of the monuments he will have nothing to do with German theories founded on so-called astronomical data, and boldly puts the beginning of the First Dynasty at 5000 B.C., at the same time pointing out the epochs where this may require revision.

His history of the evolution of the Egyptian tomb is, as might be expected, masterly, and he supplies a sketch, all too short, of the modification which the Ethiopians introduced into the ideas which the priests of Amon took into Nubia respecting the constitution of the soul of man. It is needless to say that Sir Gaston does full justice to all his subordinates and other labourers in the same field. As an instance, we may take his praise of the splendid work of M. Legrain at Karnak.

THE *Basler Archiv*, a journal which has as its chief purpose the publication of objects of interest in German museums, contains in its current number an article by Dr. Heinrich Stöcker called 'Ein Brahmanisches Weltssystem,' dealing with a representation of the cosmos now in the Library of the Ethnographical Survey at Tanjore, a copy of which is in the Berlin Museum. This is extremely like the "Wheel" which plays a prominent part in Mr. Kipling's 'Kim,' and it would be curious to know whether it was not this picture which the novelist had in his eye at the time of writing. Dr. Stöcker's explanation of the document is very careful, and gives abundant references to the legends to which the various episodes depicted on it are to be referred.

In the University of Liverpool's *Annals of Archaeology* Mr. Maurice S. Thompson has a paper on 'Homeric Armour,' in which he returns to the vexed question whether the warriors of the 'Iliad' were or were not armed with iron weapons. He does not agree with Prof. Ridgeway's theory that Homeric swords were normally of iron, and points out that, wherever the metal of a sword is specifically mentioned, it is declared to be of bronze. He holds that iron swords and spears came in with "geometric" pottery, although he admits that at least one arrow-head in the 'Iliad' is said to have been of that metal.

He does not think much is to be made of the supposed change in the type of sword from a cutting to a thrusting weapon, and says that the bronze sword was used for thrusting before iron weapons were introduced. In this most modern swordsmen will be inclined to agree with him; but it may be doubted whether he is right in saying that the use of the point as well as of the edge of the sword necessitated changes in the hilt. It was really the introduction of the modern system of fencing that made the use of the "shell" hilt necessary to protect the thumb.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bahr-Mildenburg (Anna) and Bahr (Hermann), *BAYREUTH AND THE WAGNER THEATRE*, translated by T. W. Makepeace, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Madame Bahr-Mildenburg, the well-known singer who appeared in Strauss's 'Elektra,' was at the Hamburg Theatre in 1897, and Herr Mahler, who was then capellmeister there, recommended her to Madame Cosima Wagner, and that led to her being engaged at the Bayreuth Festival performances. In the little book under notice she and her husband give graphic descriptions of Madame Wagner and Herr Siegfried Wagner at rehearsals; of the cottage on the hill in which the artists lived and practised during the festival season; the old opera-house in the town; the Jean Paul house, &c. They also deal with the question, "Can Bayreuth exist after 1913?" and come to the conclusion that its future is safe, and its influence "will become purer and stronger than ever before." Notwithstanding the authors' great enthusiasm for the performances at Bayreuth, they believe that the antiquated scenery and costumes, if persisted in, may become dangerous to the existence of Bayreuth. The first three chapters are written by the lady, the rest by her husband.

Cowen (Frederic H.), *THE MONTHS*, Twelve Sketches for the Pianoforte, in Four Books, 2/ net each. Novello

These are pleasant pieces which, though light, are not lacking either in skill or taste. Unpretentious music of this kind, and well written for the instrument, is somewhat uncommon. Of the twelve numbers, 'In Springtime,' 'Butterflies,' and especially the 'Midday Reverie,' are most to our liking.

Elgar (Edward), *GREAT IS THE LORD* (Op. 67), Anthem for the Foundation or Commemoration of a Church, or for General Use, 8d. Novello

In 'The Dream of Gerontius' the composer was inspired by the dramatic power and emotional feeling of the poem. In this setting of the 48th Psalm he evidently sought to write vocal music of a devotional character, with an appropriate organ accompaniment. It is a thoughtful and expressive work, and, in spite of its comparative simplicity, the individuality of the composer is felt, though not in full measure.

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The composer has taken well-known hymn-tunes, such as 'Rockingham' and 'Melcombe,' and treated them in a manner similar to that adopted by Bach in his Chorale Preludes; i.e., they begin with a symphony based on a figure consisting of the opening notes of the tune, and so on for each of its sections, ending with a coda. The melody in the first two is in the upper part; in No. 3, however, it is given out in octaves on the pedal-board; moreover, there is an extended coda of recitative character in which portions of the tune are introduced. It might be thought that these pieces were mere imitations of Bach, but they are only so in general form; a composer writing a sonata after the classical model would not be accused of imitating Haydn or Mozart. The great merit of these Preludes is the easy way in which Sir Hubert displays his

technical skill. He never makes one feel that he is trying to out rival Bach. He has his own particular style; and this is specially noticeable in his treatment of 'St. Ann's.'

Polonaski (E.), *THE VALUE OF OLD VIOLINS*: being a List of the Principal Violin Makers, British, Italian, French, and German, with Approximate Valuations of their Instruments and Occasional Notes on their Varnish, 2/6 net. Reeves

The list is well arranged, and the values assigned to the instruments range from 11. to 2,000l. Contemporary makers are included without prices. The descriptions are brief and businesslike, giving details of appearance, arrangement, and date. While the compiler has "been at pains to eliminate all manufacturers of that much-advertised and fancifully named type of fiddle which is the outcome of the business methods of modern times," he is of opinion that violin-making has of recent years considerably improved in this country. But we notice that none of the British makers of any age reaches a high price.

Musical Gossip.

THE opening concert of the eighteenth season of Promenade Concerts on Saturday night was noteworthy for the unabated enthusiasm of an immense audience such as Queen's Hall has seldom seen. The performances, as often on first nights, were unequal, and the best work did not meet with the largest measure of applause. The attendance and the increase in the subscription list are more of a tribute, perhaps, to cheap prices than to so-called popular music. Mr. Hamilton Harty's 'Comedy Overture' and Wormser's Suite 'L'Enfant Prodigue' were the least familiar numbers of the programme.

THE Wagner Concert on Monday night was very crowded. Being rather long, it taxed the energies of Sir Henry Wood and his orchestra not a little. The Overture and Venusberg music from 'Tannhäuser' and the Prelude to Act III. of 'Lohengrin' made the greatest effect. Of special interest was the original version of the Prelude to Act III. of 'Tannhäuser.' In the opera but 92 of the 155 bars are retained. Modern composers are not always so considerate of the patience of their audiences. As a set-off to Wagner excerpts, Berlioz's 'Le Carnaval Romain' and Sinigaglia's Overture 'Le Baruffe Chiozzotte' were cleverly chosen for the second part.

ON Tuesday night much charming music was presented in a very attractive manner, including the Overture to 'William Tell,' Saint-Saëns's Serenade in E flat, that composer's Fantaisie for Harp by Mr. A. Kastner, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies in D minor and G. Strong contrast is generally effective, and on this occasion Tchaikowsky's Symphonic Fantasia 'Francesca da Rimini' served well to prove the rule, for Sir Henry Wood secured a performance which emphasized the tragic significance and showy effectiveness of the music without exaggeration.

To Leone Sinigaglia fell the honour of providing the first novelty of the season. The rich field of folk-music of his own country—Piedmont—apparently is the hunting-ground of his inspiration. He has learnt a great deal from the German school, and his new Suite for Orchestra, 'Piemonte,' shows him as a master of his craft and an Italian tone-poet. It is curious to note how much the folk-songs of North-Western Italy

have in common with those of South and West Germany, though there is the difference of temperament. The Suite is charmingly and brilliantly orchestrated. The music is not highly original, but is individual in character, sincere in sentiment, and unmistakable in its meaning. There are four movements, entitled 'Over Fields and Woods,' 'A Rustic Dance,' 'In Montibus Sanctis,' and 'Carnevale Piemontesi.' The last movement is the most striking and vivid. Condensation would be an improvement in several places. The performance was good.

On Wednesday night a fine performance of Beethoven's Overture 'Leonora' No. 2 provided an excellent opportunity for the studios to gain insight into the workings of genius. The Third Symphony of Brahms, reproduced with notable ease and beauty, closed the first part of the concert.

The two novelties of the evening showed up strongly the contrast between the aims and ideals of eighteenth-century music and that of our own time, which seeks to maintain the traditions of classical style. In his orchestral reproduction from "the tune and a bass—of three pieces—old dances: 'L'Anglaise, Menuetto, and La Fringante,'" Mr. Norman O'Neill has preserved the simple charm, lucidity, and vivacity of Fiocco's music with due regard for tonal effect.

In M. Paul Juon's Concerto in D minor for pianoforte, violin, violoncello, and orchestra, Miss Auriol Jones, Miss Marjorie Hayward, and Miss May Mukle sustained the solo parts very creditably. The accord between them and the orchestra was not complete. The ability of the composer, his resourcefulness in contrapuntal device, his ingenuity in developing his ideas, and his powers of rhythmical characterization are remarkable. The tonal effect is always satisfactory, and often beautiful, but, on the whole, he fails in justifying his ambitious means. The Lento, the second movement, is fraught with passionate melody, and contains a remarkable progression of chords before the peaceful end. The finale, a wild dance, comes as a surprise.

In the *Ménestrel* of last Saturday there is a long obituary notice of Massenet by his old friend M. Arthur Pougin. Speaking of the frequent and bitter complaint made against the composer, that his aim was to achieve success, and led to desire to please the public, M. Pougin asks, What artist, offering to the public one of his works, would have as his sole aim to dissatisfy, and to try to bring about a fiasco? There is only one answer—None. But Beethoven and Wagner, to name the two greatest composers of the last century, when composing symphonies and operas were absorbed in their work, and for the time being gave no thought to public opinion.

THE SCHWERIN HOFKAPPELLMEISTER, Prof. Kahler, has been making research in the Grand Ducal Library, and found many interesting and hitherto unknown operas by Reinhard Keiser. As director of the Hamburg theatre he is said to have composed no fewer than 116 operas. Handel, at the age of 18, became, in 1703, a member of the orchestra; moreover, his earliest operas were produced at Hamburg, and some of his music shows the influence of Keiser. One of the Keiser operas is entitled 'Orfeus'; it was produced at Hamburg as early as 1702, and in 1753 Duke Christian Ludwig II. had a copy made for his library; the receipt is in the State archives.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Huszár (Guillaume), L'INFLUENCE DE L'ESPAGNE SUR LE THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS DES XVIII. ET XIX. SIÈCLES, 5fr.

Paris, Champion

In this third volume of "Études critiques de Littérature comparée" M. Huszár brings to a close his analysis of the influence of Spain on the drama and dramatists of France. The two earlier volumes of the series discussed that influence as it affected Corneille and Molière respectively; the concluding essay carries his inquiry through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and determines the extent to which the Spanish theatre and its conventions and ideas, its characters and situations, its idealistic and realistic elements, reacted on the plays of Lesage, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, and that living master of romance M. Edmond Rostand. Wide reading in the literatures of the two Latin nations, thought of the thorough sort content with nothing short of an understanding of what constitutes exactly the genius of the one people and the other, as well as the most elaborate and patiently conducted comparisons of the two theatres and their products, have gone towards the making of what should be a standard work on a subject of considerable academic interest.

M. Huszár puts aside as of no account the merely superficial resemblances which may be discovered in particular examples of the dramas of France and Spain. The fact that a French playwright may have copied or borrowed a scene from a Spanish play, or adapted a speech or two from such a source, or even employed a Spanish setting or Spanish names, he treats as a trivial accident. His curiosity and enthusiasm are aroused only when he discovers an author responding to certain manifestations of the foreign spirit—adopting by preference certain types or motives, some particular cult or note in the diction, that can be deemed characteristically Spanish. It is this resolute concentration on essentials which gives him the right to claim a respectful and even deferential hearing for his conclusions.

Nevertheless, there is always the danger that the critic who has gone out to search for a particular kind of parallels may magnify such as he finds, or thinks he has found, and overrate their significance. The appetite for what appear to be illustrations of a theory grows with every discovery that gratifies it, and the temptation to secure an extra instance or two becomes hard to resist. It is not certain that all the French authors whom M. Huszár classes together in his latest volume as having come under Spanish influence were really so affected, and clearly some of them were not influenced to anything like the same degree as the rest. The essayist's argument varies in forcefulness; he is much more convincing in some sections than in others.

It is obvious that the picaresque side of Spanish drama and fiction was an enormous factor in the formation of the genius of Lesage, just as few persons would really deny that there are remarkable affinities between the heroes of Victor Hugo's dramas, with their extravagant emotions, their mad code of honour and pompous lyricism, and those of the *comedia* of Spain, whom the Frenchman probably knew only by hearsay. M. Huszár indicates the signs

of such influence in Hugo's case with admirable completeness; and his account of the gradual emancipation of Lesage as a dramatist from the dominance of Spanish models is a pretty piece of criticism. But his reasoning does not seem quite conclusive when he tries to credit Marivaux, Beaumarchais, and Musset with Spanish inspiration. He half admits that Spain acted indirectly rather than directly on Marivaux; he allows that Figaro was made up of many more elements than the valets of the *comedia* or the impoverished heroes of picaresque romance; and the points of contact he finds between Musset and Spain are few and slight. Still in each case his research merits careful study. M. Rostand seems almost thrown into the book as a makeweight to please popular sentiment, for the influence that has acted directly on him has been at second hand, that of his avowed master Hugo.

Shakespeare's Richard the Second, edited, with Introduction and Appendixes, by Henry Newbolt, 1/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The keenest student of Shakespeare must be beginning to feel overwhelmed by the number of editions of the plays now being published. The little book before us is one of a series of select plays in which other forms of comment are subordinated to imaginative interpretation. Mr. Newbolt's Introduction of some forty pages is its chief feature, and strikes us as an excellent and illuminating piece of work. His repudiation of the idea that Shakespeare, being a national institution, is always perfect, is particularly useful, and he shows clearly the position of 'Richard II.' as a trial piece which, once achieved, led on to greater things. Mr. J. C. Smith, the general editor, adds some useful comments on the text and the structure and staging of the plays, and throughout the Notes put the reader in a position to appreciate the actual working out of the drama. Would it not be well to refer to performances, such as that of September, 1903, at His Majesty's? As we noted on that occasion, 'Richard II.' "has had not only the hardest struggle for existence, but also the worst luck." Queen Elizabeth went so far as to have the scene of Richard's resignation of the crown expunged.

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NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
*Reviews of A HISTORY OF ENGLISH
PROSE RHYTHM, by Prof. G. SAINTS-
BURY; and THREE BOOKS ON AME-
RICAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 24) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Cheeshire and the Pipe Rolls—Cobbett Bibliography—Fitzwilliam and Grimaldi Families—Bishop Ken's Birthplace—Joseph Fussell, a Forgotten Water-Colourist—Parnell's 'Old Beauty': a Reading—Sir Walter Scott and Freemasonry—"Employee"—"Dacia"—Denmark—"Tarpough"—Hertfordshire Inscriptions: Hundred of Dacorum—Swinburne's Poems: "the morn"—A Danish Visitor of Sir Walter Scott's—"Dictograph."

QUERIES:—"Lord Burlacy" in 1645—The Talbots—Miss Ingalls—Augustin Heckell—A Tuscan Inscription—Swedenborg: Advertisement in London Newspapers, 1783—Kennett and Howe Families—Rhuddlan—Henry Rowe—Othniel Haggatt of Barbadoes—Richard Newcome, Vicar of Hursley—The Home Counties—"Pomander"—Card Games—Cromwellian Marriages in Ireland.

REPLIES:—Relics of London's Past—Edward Gibbon's Residences—Quarles Family—Shakespeare's Signatures—"She Stoops to Conquer": Explanations Wanted—Andrew Lang—Pilfold of Effingham—Lyndon Evelyn—Forlorn Hope at Badajos—First Use of Finger-Prints for Identification—Pope: Reference Wanted—Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.—Detached Portions of Counties—Families: Duration in Male Line—Toads and Poison—Gray's 'Elegy': Translations and Parodies—Bullock's Museum, Piccadilly—James Pattison Stewart—The Use of Forks—T. Campbell, c. 1729—"Visto"—"Vista"—"Chalk Sunday."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Andrew Lang's 'History of English Literature,' Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (August 17) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Charles Boit, Enameller—Cobbett Bibliography—St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Royal Standard—The Word "Broker"—"To digg the dynt enloased heare"—The Barony of Latimer—"Airplane"—Two Scottish Songs—The Rev. Charles Voysey—Quotations in Jeremy Taylor—"Pot-boiler."

QUERIES:—Early French Players in England—Goldsmith's Tomb—Powdered Alabaster—Roger Livesay—Samuel Favell—Dogs on Tombs—H. Hunt Piper—Sir Robert Beale's Portrait—Place of Deposit of Wills—Carpenter or Carpentière—Jacobites' French Engineer—Biographical Information Wanted—Identification of Badge—"The Corsican's Downfall"—Ludovick Robsart, Lord Bourghier—T. Pretty, Vicar of Hursley—Dedication of Nonconformist Chapels—Col. Lowther—H.M. Barque Endeavour—Name of Book Wanted—Lord Raglan's Arm—Thunder Cross and Medal.

REPLIES:—James Brooke—Eckwald the Dwarf—Rembrandt and Menasseh Ben Israel—Sanskrit and Welsh—Coaching Tokens—Apparent Death—Last Fatal Duel in England—Dr. Syntax—Small Republics—Boyd Porterfield—Stephanus Rodericus Castrensis—Abercromby Family—"Cheek"—"Babbylubie"—British Troops in Goa—Authors Wanted—"Si jeunesse savait"—Chained Books—"J'ai vu Carcassonne"—Casanova and Lord Lincoln—"Here I lay outside the door"—Atkins Family.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The People of Israel in Pre-Christian Times"—"Letters of Southey"—"Kent Records"—"The Lordship of Paisley"—"Guide to Harrogate."

THE NUMBER FOR AUGUST 10 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Rev. Richard Penneck—Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual'—Calcutta Statues and Memorials—The Royal Standard and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—Morris Dancers—A Goethe Quotation in Carlyle and Ruskin—Drogo, Count of the Vexin—Dick Turpin's Pistol—"Bag and baggage"—Inventory of 1701—Unusual Symbolism.

QUERIES:—Sir John Beale of Kent: his Baronetcy—"Mandrakes found at Albury"—Sir Henry Lawson's Papers—Author Wanted—References Wanted—Throwing Balls in Church on Easter Monday—Armourers and Brasiers' Company—Regent's Circus—Mary Seymour—Magic Lucky Pear at Colstoun, Haddingtonshire—The Royal George: Name of Durham—Biographical Information Wanted—Hanwell: Brewer's Abbey—Irish Parish Registers—Touching for Jaundice—"Van Dyck and the Sunflower."

REPLIES:—Brodrigg of Somerset—Barrow at Gotham—Employment of Counsel in Trial for Treason—Casanova and Charles Fox—Prebendary Gabriel Grant—"By a fluke"—Duration of Families in Male Line—Ships lost in the Great Storm—Ballad of Lord Lovel—Milton Portrait by Samuel Cooper—William Penn or George Penne—Weather Rime—Author of Quotation Wanted—Delafield Arms—"Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde"—The Fitzwilliam Family—"Aircraft"—"Turnout"—References Wanted.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Oxford Dictionary—"The Nineteenth Century"—"The Burlington," Booksellers' Catalogues.

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